HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XV NO 84— BOMBAY SATURDAY APRIL 9 1927 ONE ANNA

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

A SUPERB FRENCH CLASSIC

An Heart-appealing Story of

AN ENGLISH ROMEO AND HIS IRISH JULIET!

"TRISTRAM AND ISOLT"

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK

12 Parts—All complete in one show!

The Story of a pair of youthful lovers, who drank, by mistake, from the

PHILTER OF LOVE

The deliciously Sweet Beverage which made them eternally love each other even upto death.

"TRISTRAM AND ISOLT"

TO-NIGHT :— 3-15 ; 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

Programme for Week Commencing SATURDAY, 9th April, 1927

A Splendid—Thrilling—Entertaining—William De Mille Production—A 6-Reel Paramount Picture-De-Luxe

'THE WORLD'S APPLAUSE'

featuring the lovely popular Star BEBE DANIELS

Supported by Adolphe Meiyon, Louis Stone and other notable Stars.

BEWARE OF SCANDAL!

The Story of a beautiful dancer who risked everything in her mad Passion for notoriety and for

"THE WORLD'S APPLAUSE"

See Bebe Daniels as the gorgeous butterfly who was singed by the blaze of glory.
WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY THEY FIRST MAKE FAMOUS!
THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A TWO-REEL COMEDY.

TO-NIGHT :— 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
9 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWAx ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6thAug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 43
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,840
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 957 2

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUMANA ..	8427
21st ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
28th ,,	NALDERA ..	For Australia.
7th June	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
8th April	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
11th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
13th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
13th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46 090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esouf Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Sea Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Just 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A Competent CARDER-SPINNER, pay upto Rs. 700. Apply with testimonials and lowest terms to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL AND CO., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R173

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.
A R172

WANTED—Fellows to do research in philosophy. Only those who have passed M. A. need apply. Knowledge of Sanskrit necessary. Pay according to qualifications. Applications to reach the undersigned before 24th May. G. R. MALKANI, Indian Institute of Philsophy. Amalner, East Khandesh.
A R171

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.
A R159

WANTED—An Experienced GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, knowing Guzarathi accounts. Pay upto Rs. 80/ security Rs. 2,000/ required. Ateendance 7 to 10 and 1 to 6 (B. T.) Apply with testimonial to SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole.
A R166.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C., C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—1st Floor and 3rd Floor of "Mahomed Building," for Office and residence, opposite Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Haji Mahomed Abba & Co., Jackria Musjid.
C R167

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 1st floor of house No. 9-11 and Motor Garage at Bhaijivan Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay. Inquire there P. J. JAI.
C R156

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—2 DIXI LORRIES, 15/20 H. P., carrying capacity 3 tons, recently fitted with new solid tyres, mileage only 3500. Rs. 1,500/- each for quick sale. Apply Box No. 1949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
JA E28408

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HOW TO LOVE, Matrimony, Girlhood, Manhood Womanhood. Price 2-8-0 each. List free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R163

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

UNIQUE TYPEWRITER BARGAIN DISCOUNT of 33 1/3 per cent on our usual prices of new and used portables and high grade rebuilts and slightly used typewriters of all makes and all prices. Call or write for list to-day. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, The Typewriter Economy Emporium, 319 Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

DIVINE HELP.—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST DARJEELING TEA, publicity sample packet of 1 lb. at Rs. 1/4 Paradise Tea Co., near Excelsior Cinema.
T R161

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOREST SALES.

DHARAMPUR SURAT.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on 6th June, 1927, for about 27 Coupes in the Dharampur State Forests, containing good teak, Tanas, Shisam, Khair and other species.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos and Timari and Asindra leaves in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B. B. & C. I. Ry.) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or the State Forest Officer.

(Sd)/-. A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
28374

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE

RETURN TICKETS FOR HILL STATIONS.

ON and from the 1st May, 1927, 1st and 2nd class return tickets at 1 1/2 fares for certain Hill stations on the Kalka Simla Railway, Kashmir, Murree, Dalhousie, Nainital and Mount Abu will be issued provided the distance on the B. B. & C. I. Railway is over 250 miles.

Full particulars can be had on application to Station Masters or to the undersigned.

H. P. BALL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st April, 1927.
28382

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of KESHAV BAHIRAV SATHE, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, an Electric Contractor, doing business in Bombay and at the time of his death residing at Jambulpada Taluka Sudhagad in Bhor State ..... Deceased.

BAHIRAV NARAYAN SATHE, also of Jambulpada Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, the father of the deceased, residing at Jambulpada, Taluka Sudhagad, in Bhor State, a landlord at present temporarily residing at Zaoba's Oart, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, this thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR
The 30th day of March, 1927.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY. NO. 566 OF 1927.

Re. JETHANAND HOTCHAND), who carried on business at Barbhaya Molla in Bombay under the name style and firm of Hotchand Jethanand ..... An adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte Messrs. MORARJI HARI & CO., a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed JETHANAND HOTCHAND has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 8th day April, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4361 of 1924.

NARANDAS KILABHAI alias JUGJIWANDAS & Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHOMED FAIZULLA MAHOMED TAQI alias BANUMIYA MAHOMED and anr...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of April, 1927, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. VI.

House originally door No. 173 Municipal No. 373 built on site No. 78 in Basvangudi Extension Bangalore City in Mysore State measuring 260 feet by 200 feet bounded on the East by Forty feet Road and North by West Cross Road on the South by Mr. Hanumantha Rao's house on the West by G. Coopoo Rao's vacant site and by admeasurement being 52,000 Square feet be it a little more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. R. WADIA,
Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

Sale of Immoveable property at Mustan Tank Street, on MONDAY, the 11th April 1927, at 4-30 p.m., at the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Sahjar & Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Kazi Noor Mahomed Kazi Abdul Karim, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage, dated 23rd September, 1924.

All that Government land with the dwelling house thereon, situate at Mustan Tank Street, Bombay, admeasuring about 79-4/9 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old No. 506, New No. 7760, Old Survey No. 1/2539, New Survey No. 3996 and Cadastral Survey No. 1365 of Byculla Division and Bombay Municipality under "A" Ward Nos. 635, 38 and 42.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned or from Messrs. Sahjar & Co., Solicitors, 94, Medows Street, Fort.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable specially made-to-order furniture by McKenzie and others, rich Persian carpets, large English ice box, etc.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Marine Lines, behind B. B. & C. I. Railway Offices, valuable and handsome specially made-to-order furniture by McKenzie and others, glass and crockery, sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon and dumbwaiter, suite of drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, rich Persian carpets, iron single cots with mattresses, handsome mirror and panel door almyrahs by MacKenzie, cloth and gown press, oval mirror dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, folding card tables, one large English ice box with refrigerator, cooking utensils, etc., etc. the property of H. T. Gorrie, Esqr., manager, South British Insurance Co., Ltd., proceeded Home.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters :—
1 Bath Tub (size 4 feet overall.)
By order of the Concerned :—

A lot of household furniture such as chairs, writing tables, cabinets, commodes, bedsteads, cycle, typewriter, wash hand basins, dinner wagons, one large iron safe on stand by "Nager" etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Suleman Abdul Rahom.
1 "Wolseley" motor car.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT VILLE PARLE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 2604 of 1925 (Nazarally vs. Bai Amtubai), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will to-morrow Sunday, the 10th inst. sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises :—

Valuable landed property about 1894 square yards Khoti land bounded on the east by the properties of Mr. Misquitta and Ibrahim Abdullali Loharchalwalla on the west by the properties of Zooram Tomoo Souz and Bai Piroibai daughter of Byramji Mistry, on the north by the property of Bai Pirojbai daughter of Byramji Mistry and on the south by the property of Ibrahim Abdullali Loharchalwalla.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, ETC. AT CHAPSEY TERRACE, ALTAMONT ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL, TOMORROW SUNDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned time and place, valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture by Dewjee Canjee and others, glass, crockery and platedware, telescopic dining table for 12 persons in 5 pieces, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagons, and dumbwaiters, suits of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, hall, silver and corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, terra cota figures, one Mahogany full size slate billiard table with balls, cues and marking board complete, cabinet phonograph with His Master's Voice records, single and double bedsteads with mattresses, handsome mirror and panel, single and double door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, shaving stand, dressing chest of drawers, woollen pile carpets, writing table, revolving chair, hat-stand, easy chairs, ice box, bicycle, Singer sewing machine, perambulator, meatsafe, store cupboard, etc., the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

FURNITURE SALE at 37A, Warden Road, opposite the Battery and next to the Somersett House, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 10th day of April, 1927 at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.)

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address, day and time very valuable and handsome seasoned wood furniture of the latest design and workmanship, rich engraved glassware and porcelainware, Reed and Barton's rich platedware, dining table and chairs to match, mirror back sideboards, Chesterfield, Jacobean, drawing room suites, mirror back Jardineers by Benjamin roll top, large and small writing tables, file cabinet, glass door book cases, electric hall and table lamps, one sweet toned cottage piano by Broadwood White, H. M. V. cabinet gramophone with records (nearly new), one home cinematograph with magic lantern and nine rolls of films, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chival glass, cloth and gown presses, Indian carved and old blackwood open carved furniture, Jacobean furniture, Kashmir furniture, hat-stand, reclining sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, bird cage, meatsafe, etc., etc., and one "Stellite" 4 seater motor-car in good running order, the property of D. H. Yates Esqr. M. I. M. E, M.I.S.E. General Manager, John Musgrave and Sons, Ltd., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT TEMKER STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shah and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Satar Ramzan and Abdul Kadar Ramzan heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Haji Abdulla Baboo pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th day of December 1924 and made between the deceased Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 13th day of April 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground since redeemed from payment of tax together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Temker Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 76 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1202 and New No. 8369, Old Survey No. [illegible] and New Survey No. 3762 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1283 Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 99 and Street Nos. 27-29 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Temker Street, on the North by the property of Khatri Abba Suleman and on the South by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim Mucktabev.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Shah and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. E. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot
BOMBAY

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-26	30,95,326
Paid up Capital upto 31-12-26	23,82,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

SCORPION POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE.

Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion's sting, when only by holding our Butee (antidote) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes. Annas 8 for 1 butee; Re. 1 As. 2 for 3 buteas. Postage extra. Mrs. George Lee, Hyderabad-D & Sardar S. Inamdar, Chief Revenue Officer, Radhanpur State, write: "Your Butees are very efficacious and praiseworthy"—5-6-25 and 27-6-18.

Specific on Snake bite—Rs. 2.

Dr. BHAISHANKAR J. VAID
Shop 55 (B.) Kandewadi, near Radhakrishna Temple, BOMBAY 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels
Starring Aileen Pringle.—PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P. M. MATINEE TO-DAY and TO MORROW at 4 P.M.
Special Change of Programme on Friday 15th
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)
CONTINUES
For TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COY.'S GRAND SOCIAL PRODUCTION

"The Educated Wife"

FEATURING Miss GOHAR, Mr. VAIDYA, Raja SANDOW etc.
PLEASE NOTE —To Miss this Picture means to Repent.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS —at 4-45, 7, 9-15 and 11-30 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 P. M.

Highly Praised

BY THE
PRINCIPAL, SIR J. J. ART SCHOOL FOR ART AND STORY.

Here is the proof of it—

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 5th April, 1927.

I had the pleasure of seeing the play "Netaji Palkar" recently and was quite thrilled by it. It is a rousing story unfolded on the screen with great skill and dramatic force. It really carries one back to the great days of Shivaji and his struggle to redeem his people and I am sure no one would witness thi film without realising the wonderful possibilities of India in this branch of Art and instructive Entertainment. Personally I thought this film the best that I have yet seen by its talented producer Mr. B. K. Mistry.

Sd. W. C. GLADSTON SOLOMON, Principal.

BOMBAY PUBLIC ALSO PRAISED THE SAME.
DON'T FAIL THIS SECOND WEEK

NETAJI PALKAR

MAHARAJ SHIVAJI'S RIGHT-HAND
A Story full of Chivalrous Deeds
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
GIRGAUM.
Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Begins at 3 p. m.
Daily Begins at 5 p. m.

PRECIOUS CINEMA

Lamington Road

Now under entirely new management
TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK!
A Romance of the Languorous Nile where Kingdoms were Pawns to Hearts.
A Monumental Photographic Epic that strikes a responsive chord in Every Heart.

"THE SHEPHERD KING"

FEATURING VIOLET MERCEREAU

The Romance of a Shepherd is the Romance of a King, for men are men and a woman's love is the highest ambition of them all.

TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS

NOTE THE DATE 16th APRIL
THAT DAY BEGINS
Saurashtra Films Ltd.'s Sensational
BRAND NEW SOCIAL PICTURE

Cultured Criminal

A daring detective brings down a gigantic gang.
Be prepared to see it at
CINEMA MAJESTIC GIRGAUM.

Rang Devata COMING!
Raghuvir Saokar COMING!!

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ
will open their Grand Programme during the Easter Holidays
AT THE
RIPPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
FIRST MATINEE
ON
FRIDAY, 15th April 1927 at 3-30 P. M.

Sanshaya-Kallol

Raghuvir Saokar will act as "REVATEE"

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-DAY 4-30 and 6-30 p.m.
"HIS MAJESTY THE AMERICAN"
featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

GAIETY THEATRE
SATURDAY, 9th April at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 10th April at 5 p.m.
LOVERS OF INDIAN MUSIC
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
BY REQUEST
TWO SPECIAL CONCERTS
of HINDUSTANI and KARNATIC MUSIC
BY
THE WELL-KNOWN INDIAN MUSICIAN
SANGIT RATNA
Prof. Abdul Karim Khan
Book Your Seats Early to avoid disappointment.
Prices: Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

RIPON THEATRE
FINAL THREE SHOWS
SATURDAY NIGHT
SUNDAY EVENING
One Beautiful Drama
KRISHNA SUDAMA
MADON THEATRES LTD.
The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

GLOBE CINEMA
TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 DAILY
Sat. & Sun. Extra at 3-30 p.m.
TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK
Special for Ramnavmi
"RAMA-LAXMANA"
Hindoos' Supreme Mythological Drama
which every man, woman and child must see.
SUNDAY SHOW BEGINS AT 10 A. M.

AT THE
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD,
SATURDAY the 9th at 8-30 P. M.
SUNDAY the 10th at 8 P.M.
रणदुंदुभि
BY
BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI

Complimentary Ticket suspended on Sunday.
Booking open at the theatre at usual hours all days week.
Manager—B. L. PETHE

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only. Fresh supplies, specially packed for the tropics, are received each week.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON

Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

"These Kalzana-tablets cured me of Eczema"

In all skin infections Kalzana-tablets will in a very short time allay the itching, which so often drives the sufferer almost to despair. Used with outward remedies (lotions, etc.) Kalzana will quickly cure Eczema

Kalzana-tablets contain calcium in a form which is easily digested and greedily taken up by the millions of body-cells.

Kalzana strengthens the infected tissues and has a very soothing influence on the whole nervous system. By increasing the number of blood-corpuscles the assimilation of oxygen and indispensable food is aided. The calcium moreover checks inflammation by contracting the veins and so lessening the painful stretching of the skin in the infected tissues.

Get a supply of Kalzana-tablets to-day and see how quickly it will reduce the itching, check the inflammation and conquer the Eczema.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

One large dose of Kalzana will cure nettle-rash.

At all chemists & stores in packages containing 75 tablets.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thos. Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 8.

S.S. "War Mether," Captain Driver, from Abadan.

S.S. "City of Hongkong," Captain Falton, from Liverpool.

S.S. "Margha," Captain Milne, from Karachi.

S.S. "Rajputana," Captain Kadiz, from London.

S.S. "City of Cairo," Captain Johnston, from New York.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 9.

S.S. "Ranchi," Captain Brooks, for London.

S.S. "Romeo," Captain Kensley, for Karachi.

S.S. "Circassia," Captain Coldwell for Liverpool.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 8.

Steamer "Rajputana" for London.

Steamer "Varsova" for Basreh.

Steamer "Nawab" for Calcutta.

S.S. "War Mether":—The Shaw Wallace Compan's steamer "War Mether," arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. "City of Cairo":—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer "City of Cairo," arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Margha":—The B. I. S. N. Company's ,steamer "Margha," arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Romeo":—The K. N. Company's steamer "Romeo," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. "Circassia":—The Graham T. Comday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool pany's steamer "Circassia," will sail towith a general cargo anderal cargo and passengers.

ENGLAND MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer "Ranchi," will sail to-day at about 2 p.m. from Ballard Pier station, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

S.S. "Jalaputra" from Rangoon Agents: Scindia Steam Navigation Co:—63843 bags rice; 145 bags moong; 532 bags chola; 344 bags paddy; 700 bags white beans; 35 pieces block tins; 156 bags moong grum; 1048 bags cotton seeds; 325 bags millet; 283 bags stick lac; 322 bales mill cotton waste; 12 bales cotton yarn; 19 kegs aniline dye; 44 bundles chaupo beds; 50 bales cotton; 10 bales cotton yarn; 30 bales serina leaves.

From Colombo:—15 bags rice.

S.S. "Chakratta" from Moulmein Agents M. M. and Co.:—2953 bags dice; 1332 pieces teak squares; 206 pieces teak post; 3407 bendles and 10335 pieces teak wood scantleys; 3152 pieces teak planks.

From Rangoon:—1107 bags rice.

From Colombo:—9 bundles packing mats

From Badagala:—260 bags cocoanuts; 967 bags copra.

From Tellichery:—200 bags cocoanuts; 71 bags pepper.

pepper; 93 bags soap nuts.

From Cananore:—51 jottus and 4 bags pepper; 93 bags soap nuts.

S.S. "Badapeta" from Burmah Agents: M. M. and Co.:—13 bags wool raw; 7 bags wool picking; 500 baskets wet dates.

From Kowlet:—2 bundles silver.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 8.

S.S. "Ranchi" for London:—3 bundles lamb skins, H. A. Aminoc; 3 cases cotton buits, Cox and King Ltd.; 1 bundle hemp, S. Banister and Co.

For Marseilles:—14 cases wooden models, Thos. Cook and Son.

S.S. "Circassia" for Liverpool:—30 bags wool ray, K. Esmail; 26 bales wool daw, P. Rowji; 35 bales wool raw, P. Rowji; 35 bales wool raw, Meyes Nissim; 1980 cwt. massoor, Ralli Bros.; 2 bales wool raw, K. Rikabdas.

For Marseilles:—4800 cyt. linseed, Ralli Bsos.; 210 cwt. mestard seed, 37 cwt. apricot kemals, Tambolia and Co.

For Baralora:—9 iases dried iasings and ipes, Union Casing Supply Co.

For Glasgow:—380 bundles stoves of empty hlds, heads and hoops of empty hlds., Spencer and Co.

S.S. "City of Hongkong" fod Birkenhead:—2200 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

For Dunkirk:—500 cwt. mastar seed, Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—4,000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay April, 8
Spot prices.

Description	7-4-27	31-3-27
Bengals F.G.	266	273
S/Punjab F.G. ..	262	269
Rajputana F.G. ..	266	273
Broach F.G.	293	301
P/American F.G. ..	303	308
Surat F.G. ..	338	351
Navsari ..	353	371

Spot iPrces

Description.	7-4-27	31-3-27
Oomra Fine ..	278	286
C.P. No. 1 Fine ..	293	301
C.P. No. 2 Fine ..	286	294
Khandesh F.G. ..	269	277
Muttia F. G. ..	267	275
Compta Gd. ..	327	..

	Futures. 7-4-27	31-3-27	S. Rates 8-4-27
Hedge Contracts.			
Bengal May. ..	261	268	257
Broach April/May. ..	284	292	278
Do July/August ..	289	297	283
Oomra F. May. ..	276	285	271
Do June ..	276	..	272

Receipts for the week ending April 7,

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	4932	12374
Oomras.	16301	27725
Dholleras	4503	10175
Broach	19748	10213
Southerns.	10911	13254
Persians.	26	..
Americans.	5552	..
Egyptians	360	..
E. Africans	5843	1948
Other sorts.	..	
Total.	68176	75689

Exports for the week ending April 7

	Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent.	4294
China.	..
Japan	58424
Coast Ports	2313
Total.	65031
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.	
Europe	2530
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	10234
Total.	12764

Receipts from 1st. Sept to April 7

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2211766	2597213	2618260	2703335	2745013

Exports from 1st. Sept. to April 7

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	5399	31014	33288
Continent ..	213863	350647	387077
China	148462	259731	150720
Japan ..	984158	983062	1047131
Coast Ports. ..	11855	19691	13480
U.S.A.	726	1450	8180
Total.	1364463	1645595	1639806

	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom ..	118400	91458
Continent ..	691409	466767
China	124693	259589
Japan	997386	1047936
Coast Ports ..	42962	34862
U.S.A.	..	
Total.	1974850	1900612

Bales.

Total exports by rail 1st. Sept. 1926 to 7th April 1927 73,567

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st. Sept. 1926 to 7th April 1927, ... 579,000

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 7th April. 1927 609,256

THE WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, April 7.

The western disturbance caused a few falls of rain along the frontier, and lies this morning as a depression over North Rajptana. Unsettled conditions are developing in the neigbourhood of the Andamans and thunder showers have occurred along the South Burma coast. There have also been numerous thunderstorms along the Madras Coast, and rain has fallen at a few stations in South Madras. A few falls are again reported from Assam.

Chief amounts are: Port Blair and Mergui one inch each, Moulmein four, Bassein and Silchar 1 1/2 each, Dibrugarh and Fort Sandeman 1/2, Parachinar and Coimbatore quarter and Pamban one.

Forecast: Extension into Panjab and Kashmir.—A. P.

About five hundred coolies of Mariani Tea Estate struck work and marched in a body to Jorhat to lay their grievances before the Deputy Commissioner. They alleged that their outturn of work demanded of them daily had been increased without a corresponding increase in wages. The garden authorities followed them, and with a promise to redress their grievances, induced them to resume work. —A. P.

A SHOOL BUILDING OPENED AT CHALIS GAON

EXCISE MINISTER'S SPEECH

(From a Correspondent.)

CHALISGAON, April 4.

The opening ceremony of the Chalisgaon Education Society's Anandibai Bankat High School building was performed on Sunday the 3rd April, the auspicious Hindu New Year's day at 8.30 a.m. at the hands of the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister to the Bombay Government. The building is a very fine piece of architecture and speaks volumes to the credit of Sheth Narayan Bankat but for whose munificence and personal interest and supervision the building would not have seen the light of the day.

A mandap was specially erected near the school building, spacious enough to hold the huge audience that had gathered there. The Secretary of the society read the report outlining the progress of the school. Then the Chairman of the society announced amidst acclamation that the school would be called after the biggest donor's mother, the Anandibai Bankat High School, and requested the honoured guest of the morning, the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan to open the school-building. That done Mr. Pradhan in an eloquent speech praised the unity manifested by the different communities of Chalisgaon as evidenced by their joint efforts in contributing to the building funds and gave some excellent advice to the students.

After a vote of thanks to the chair and the singing of the national anthem the memorable function came to a close.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The following notification by the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, is republished:

The appointment of Dr. Amadeu da Silva as Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. W. Y. Austin, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Rao Bahadur Atmaram Keshav Kulkarni, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur.

Mr. Ganesh Narhar Atre, to do duty temporarily as Assistant Commissioner, Central Division.

Rat Saheb Govind Raoji Awati to act as Second Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty temporarily as Assistant Commissioner, Central Division.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya, Bar.-at-Law, to be District Deputy Collector, Dharwar.

Mr. Rudraya Sivlingaya Hiremath, to be District Deputy Collector, Bijapur.

Dr. Harold H. Mann, Director of Agriculture, is granted leave for one month with effect from 12th April 1927.

Dr. W. Burns, Joint Director of Agriculture, to act as Director of Agriculture.

Mr. W. L. C. Trench, Principal, College of Engineering, Poona, is granted, with effect from 1st November, 1927, leave for five months and fourteen days.

Mr. D. A. Vaz, is granted an extension of leave on average pay.

Mr. Rustom M. Sethna, temporary Assistant Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Power Supply Division of the Lloyd Barrage Circle.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Hony. Treasurer of the Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund has sent us a long list of donors to the fund. The amount so far donated amounts to Rs. 7,50,748-2-5. The new list includes a sum of Rs. 19,129 collected from the Piece-Goods Merchants. Lady Cowasji Jehangir in addition to her donation of Rs. 1,000 has, as the president of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, forwarded a sum of Rs. 35,000, being the half proceeds of a private sweep organised for the members of the Gymkhana. Net proceeds of the Grand Pageant held at Bandra has brought in Rs. 1,367-2-6, while the half proceeds of the "Zoo Ball," the "Flag Day" collections, "Chow Chow" Show, 30 per cent. of the King Carnival Shows, have brought in an aggregate of Rs. 15,058|8 through Mrs. A. P. Sahawala.

Besides these the Balvant Sangit Mandali has donated Rs. 1,001 being the proceeds of a play staged by the Mandali. A sum of Rs. 55,000 has been promised, but has not yet been collected.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra

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G. A. NATESAN & Co
PUBLISHERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

BULLION MARKET.

GOLD

Bombay, April 8.

Owing to improvement in ready demand to day prices registered an improvement of had an anna and the market closed as under:—

Ready Bars	21	7	3
Chaitra delivery	21	8	0
Vaishakh delivery	21	9	0
Double options premium—			
Chaitra	0	0	9
Vaishakh	0	1	9

SILVER

Bombay, April 8.

London market closed yesterday 3/16d. lower, uncertain. India and China bought India sold to square purchases. Market likely to move within narrow limits. China exchange declined this morning Our market to-day opened at Rs. 60-8 for Chaitra delivery and after four annas, prices declined on heavy long liquidation, to 60-5 and Vaishakh to 60/5. The local market appears to be led by Chinese news. There was renewed selling and prices closed for the day as under:—

Ready Silver	60	2	0
Chaitra delivery	60	3	0
Vaishakh delivery	60	0	0
Double options premium.—			
Chaitra	1	3	0
Vaishakh	2	4	0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 8.

R .C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135.
Bank's buying 60 D/st T T Rs. 131.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 141 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Ts. 276 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 23/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brusels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 101.40.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 8.

3 months 4 9/32 per cent.
6 months 4 9/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent
1 month 6 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

METAL MARKET.

During the week under review prices have registered further weakness owing to arrivals of cheaper consignments from the continent. Importing offices were rather offering at lower prices. London quotations continue steady. Demand from consuming centres is expected to materialize at this level and it appears at the moment that prices will be sustained at present level.

		s.	as.	p.
Brass English	...	53	6	0
Brass German	...	52	6	0
Copper German	...	57	2	0
Copper American	...	57	8	0
Copper English	...	57	8	0
Cotton French		56	12	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 7.

Silver.—India sold.. China sold moderately.

Spot	26-9/16
Forward	26-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 7.

	To-day's Price.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11
Interest Day to day Loans	2 7/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4 p.c.

COFFEE.

New York, Apr. 7.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot. 16-1/16

LINSEED.

London, April 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Sellers, April-May ..	£17-5-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Sellers, May-June ..	£17-5-0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton Shipment Paid April-May ..	£14-15-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Shipment Offered, April-May ..	£18-7-6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 7.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot 1/8	Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot.. .. ..1/8-1/8	Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot ..1/7-7/8	Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot ..1/8	Sellers

PRODUCE MARKET.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, April 8.

The linseed Market opened this morning for May at Rs. 10-11-0 and September decivery at Rs. 11-0-9 and improved on buying by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon Volkart Bros. At the close May stood a Rs. 10-11-9 and September at Rs. 11-1-9 The wheat Market opened for May delivery at Rs. 7-9-6 and improved on loc Mills buying. The close was steady Ma being quoted at Rs. 7-9-9 and Sept. 7-12-3.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, April 5.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat Har	4	8	3
Wheat Bhadan	4	10	0
Wheat Asuj	4	11	0
Gram Jeth	3	9	3
Gram Har	3	10	0
Rapeseeds Bisakh	7	4	6
Rapeseeds Jeth	7	9	0
Rapeseeds Bhadan	7	14	6
Cottonseeds Bishakh	3	14	6
Cottonseeds Jeth	3	15	6
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4	3	0
Parley Jeth	3	1	9

READY.

Wheat, Gram, Rapeseds, Cottonseeds Barley.

5/- 3/13 7/2 3/13/6 3/1
5/8 4/- 7/4

Market arrival:—

Grain,	2,000 mds.
Rapeseeds	1,000 mds.

Market:—Condition:—Steady.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 7.

May	14.05—.08
July	14.27—.06
October..	14.51 —.05
December	14.68—.07
January	14.73 —.06
Middling Spot	14.40—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York April, 7.

May	14.11 —.08
July	14.27—.07
Middling Spot	14.11.—08

NEW YORK.

New York, April 7.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	14.13
July	14.33
October..	14.56

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	14.10
July	14.31
October	14.54

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

May	14.18
July	14.34

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, April. 7

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April, 7.

April	7.45+ .02
May	7.51+ .02
June	7.59+ .02
July	7.68+ .03
August	7.71+ .03
September	7.75+ .03
October	7.79+ .03
November	7.81+ .03
December	7.84+ .03
January	7.86+ .03
February	7.88+ .03
March	7.93+ .04
April	7.94+ .04
Middling Spot	7.79—.04

SALES.

Liverpool, April. 7.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
Sales on Speculation ..	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 7.

Scinde Good	5.85
Scinde Fully Good ..	6.05
Scinde Fine	6.25
Bengal Good	5.95
Bengal Fully Good ..	6.15
Bengal Fine	6.35
Oomra Good	6.35
Oomra Fully Good ..	6.60
Oomra Fine	6.85
Broach Good	6.35
Broach Fully Good ..	6.65
Broach Fine	6.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April. 7.

April	13.09—.02
May	13.16+ .05
June	13.19+ .04
July	13.24+ .02
August	13.26+ .02
September	13.35+ .02
October	13.37+ .02
November	13.45—.01
December	13.50—.01
January	13.48—.01
February	13.48—.01
March	13.55—.01
April	13.55—.01
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot ..	13.55+ .01

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN:—N. Y.:—Opened Steady 4 Points Higner—Declined 12 Points on Short Selling and long liquidation—Closed 5 to 8 Points lower.

LOCAL:—Further Selling by Commission Houses.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable to-day:—

New York.—May Highest 14.17 (10-06 a.m.); Lowest 14.05 (at the close).

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. in their weekly report dated 7th instant state that "America—we feel that the satiation of the present lethargy in the Cotton trade should lead into lower prices, before the market definitely declares its intention to take up an toward trend."

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady and prices registered an improvement of 4 Points. There was absence of buying and prices declined and closed at the lowest of the day on Short Selling and long liquidation. Futures closed 8 to 5 points lower and Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 14.40c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened 3 points higher and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Manchester reports continue dull and with no new feature prices closed 2 points better for the old crop months while new crop deliveries closed 4 points higher. Spot Cotton prices improved 4 points to 7.79d. per lb.

We discuss the general situation in another column and we believe it will be interesting and instructive.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Responding to a decline of 8 points in New York futures, our market to-day opened for Broach A/M at Rs. 279. There was little demand but on renewed selling by commission firms prices declined. At the decline there was little covering and prices closed quiet but steady at 4 p.m. Among the Buyers were included Messrs. Drennan & Gal while sellers were reported to be Messrs. Patel, India Cotton and Gosho.

Broach A. M.	279	279/4	277/12	278/4
Broach J. A.	283/8	284	283	283/8
Oomra May	270	271/8	270	271
Oomra July	272	272/8	272	272
Bengal May	258	258	257	257

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 2 points against an expecthtion of to 4 points. This was reflected here and our market opened steady for Broach A/M delivery at Rs. 279/4 and improved on jobbers buying. There was not much business and the close was fairly steady as under:—

Broach A/M	279/4	280/4	279/4	280
Broach J. A.	284/8	285/8	284/8	285/4
Oomra May	271/8	272	271/8	272
Oomra July	272/8	273	272/8	273
Bengal May	258	259/8	258	259/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, April 8.

Sampin market closed easy as under:—

	Yen
April	188.30 less 4.60
July	195.50 less 4.50
October	197.20 less 4.80

TENDERS.

	To-day	Total.
F G M G Broach	100	100

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 8.

Bengal May				257
Broach Apl/May				278
Broach Jan				283
Oomra May				270
Oomra July				271
Bengal	276	269	262	254
S./P.	272	265	258	250
Rajputana	276	269	262	254
Broach	297	292	287	
P. American	311	304	297	259
Surat	312	337	332	
Navsari	357	352	347	
Oomra No. 3	277	272	267	
C.P. 1	292	287	282	
C. P. No. 2	285	280	275	
Khandesh	273	268	263	
Muthia	271	266	261	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 8.

Bales	Buyers	Description	
200	G. G. Kasha	Rutlam	27a
100	Toyomankwa	Atroli	290
100	Toyomankwa	Broach	293
100	Ralli Bros.	Darwah	284
100	H. Rambhagat	Miyagam	293
100	H. Rambhagat	Itiln	29.
100	Currimbhai	Paley	291
100	Bombay and Co.	Mundusar	273
100	R. D. Tata	Comptah	323
100	M. Jethabhai	Broach	295
200	Petit Mill	Comptah	271

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 8.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 7th inst.

Wheat	.....	21,139 cwts.
Linseed	.....	22,265 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds		1,442 ,,
Gingellyseeds	.....	297 ,,
Poppyseed	.....	51 ,,
Groundnuts	.....	2,868 ,,
Castorseed	.....	3,198 ,,
Rice	.....	18,481 ,,
Myrabollams	.....	7,307 ,,
Cottonseed	.....	5,433 ,,
Mowraseed	.....	89 ,,
Gram	.....	3,392 ,,
Joswar	.....	1,906 ,,
Barley	.....	134 ,,
Bajree	.....	4,921 ,,
Coal	.....	330 tons.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay,
Apl./May Shipment quoted, £8-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay,
Apl./May Shipment offered, £18-17-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Apl./May Shipment offered, £19-12-6

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 7.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
Apl/May shipment Offered. 59/-
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.
Apl./May shipment offered 50/9
Wheat, Australian,
Apl./May shipment. Offered 52/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Apl./May shipment buyers 51/9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May-June shipment buyers 51/-

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 7.

Demand Bills	485.31

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 8th.
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	61	3,05,676	2,84,898
Central India ..	250	2,61,505	3,34,964
Barsi and Nagar		1,82,456	1,88,577
Hyderabad-Gaorani		63,8 2	68,036
Berar ..	1667	5,28,254,	4,39,169
Central Provinces	277	2,15,575	2,25667
Total Oomras..	2,255	15,57,288	15,41,311
Dholera	1079	1,14,700	1,87,301
N.W. Provinces ..	97	53,857	1,27,061
Rajputana ..	643	40,887	87,619
Sind-Punjab ..	1469	1,08,2 2	2,42,820
Broach	5,036	85,275	2,93,311
Coompta & Dharwar	849	52,397	38,243
Westerns-Northerns	283	22,799	23,878
Cocoanada ..		399	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	6,59	6622	8031
Persian	26	3,401	2,367
American.. ..		1,27,646	1,310
Egyptian and African	2643	37,162	41,974
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	468	
Total	15,0	39,22,11,766	,25,97,213

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 31st March.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe ..	..3,046	2,15,694	3,70,597
Japan & China	7,250	10,74,196	12,15,756
Coast Ports ..	..491	9,542	19,691
Up-country by Rail		72,168	55,773
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		58,519	71,677
Total	10,787	14,30,119	17,33,494

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 8th

		Ready	Mill Terms
			New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	270
,,	Fine	,,	262
,,	F.G.	,,	25557
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	260
,,	F.G.	,,	225
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	290/92
Nagpur		,,	290/92
Yeotmal		,,	280/85
Arvi		,,	280/90
Amraoti		,,	275/78
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	275/78
Mulkapur	,,	,,	272/73
Khandesh	,,	,,	272/72
Muthia	Fine	,,	270/75
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	295
Purna	Average	,,	275/78
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	275/78
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	285/90
Burwah Sanavad		,,	280/82
Broach	Fine M.G.	,,	295
Westerns	Good	3055	May/June+17
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. ..	320	
Compta	F. G. M. G.	325	Ap+34/May+30/1
Dhollera			Ap/May+10/1
Kadi/Viramgam			Ap/May+15

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 8.

The Stock Exchange remained closed to-day for settlement purposes.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 8.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 89/6. Rs. 94/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/2.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/9.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. ..
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 103/8.
Tone of Market:—Delivery 12th April.
3 1/8 per cent Paper Rs. 78/14; 1945/55 Rs. 108/8. Steady.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,
June, per Cwt, 16/9
July/Sept, per Cwt. 16/6
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 16/7-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
July/Sept. per Cwt. 16/7-3/4
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/8-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) ..	£18-1/2* £105
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-7/8
National Bank	£47-1 2**
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£86-1/8
Conversion Loan	£75
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.	£102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£59-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£68-1/4
Consols	£54-1/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£102
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£91-1/4

*Ex-dividend and Bonus.
**Ex-dividend.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 7.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-9/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 7.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.48-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.14
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	27.40
T.T. Milan on London	101.60
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, April 7.

Total Bullion ..	£151,300,000
Public Deposits	£ 21,000,000
Other Deposits ..	£103,200,000
Government Securities	£ 31,000,000
Other Securities ..	£ 77,800,000
Notes and Coin	£ 33,200,000
Currency Notes Outstanding ..	£276,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	26.70 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt., delivery, Paid, May-Aug. ..	£30|6-3|4
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. delivery, Buyers, Sept-Dec. ..	31|3

KEROSENE RATES.

(The Asiatic Petroleum Company (India) Limited.)

Bombay, April 3.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shell Cases per case	10	0	6
Anchor Brand New tins per pair	7	12	6
Rising Sun Brand New tins per pair	7	10	6
Rising Sun Brand Bulk per 8 Imp: gals.	6	6	6
Swan Brand Sew tins per pair	6	4	6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp: Gallons	5	9	6

LONDON METALS.

London, April 7.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£60-1/2
Copper, Braziers, ..	..£71
Yellow Metal, ..	..£65-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	..£26-1/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	..£15-3/8
Tin, English Ingots, ..	..£307-1/4
Quicksilver, per Bottle, (75 lb.)	

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

(MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, 8th April.

Ports.	Steamers &/or Shipment	Seeds of 12 month & Cwts.	Seeds of 14 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 Cwts.	Seeds of 16 cwts. & measurt
Hull					
	April	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
	May/June	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6
London					
	April	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	May	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	June	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
Liverpool					
	April	14/-	15/-	16/	17/-
	May/June	13/-	14/-	15/-	16/-
Antwerp					
	April	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	May/June	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6
Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen	April / May-June	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
		13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6
Havre					
	April	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	May/June	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
Dunkirk					
	April	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
	May/June	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6
Barceiona					
	April	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/
	May/June	16/6	17/6	18/-	19/6
Genoa					
	April	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	May	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
Naples Leghorn					
Trieste, Venice	April / May	15/6	15/6	17/6	18/6
		15/-	15/-	17/-	18/-
New York	April				38/-

Remarks:—A large business was done by Marittima Italiana for April at 16/6 seeds and 18/6 cotton. Hansa Line did some business for May at 13/6 and 16/6. The tendency of the market is lower. At these low rates, business is slowly coming out, but there is no strength in the market.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

April 8,

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—	Per lb			
Textile	,,	0	11	6
Century	,,	0	10	9
Jacob	,,	0	11	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	10	9
Apollo	,,	0	10	9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;				
Standard Mill ..	Per lb	0	15	3
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	,,	0	15	0
Century 6404-8705 ..	,,	0	15	6
Hindustan Mill ..	,,	0	15	0
Fazal (Mahal) ..	,,	0	15	0
Phoneix	,,	0	15	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	,,	0	14	9
Maneckji (Patangia) ..	,,	0	15	0
Kaliamardan	,,	0	15	3
Daud Sahib	,,	0	14	9
Ganga Ghat	,,	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH(Light weight) No. 5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	,,	0	15	6
ndustan Mill	,,	0	15	0
David Mill	,,	0	15	6
Apollo Mill	,,	0	15	6
Moon Mill	,,	0	15	6
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	,,	0	14	6
Gold Mohor	,,	0	14	3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0	14	6
Spring (Merchant) ..	,,	0	14	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0		
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0		
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0		
Sakuntala	,,	0	14	
Sundari Brand	,,	0	14	
Globe	,,	0	14	0
Rachael	,,	0	14	0
Palkhi	,,	0	14	6
Maher	,,	0	14	9
Kechhwa	,,	0	14	6
LEPAD:—				
Spring	,,	0	15	0
Textile	,,	0	15	0
Century	,,	0	14	6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	0	1
Jacob	,,	1	0	0
Century	,,	1	0	6
Mun Mill	,,	1	0	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	0	0
Century	,,	1	0	0
Jacob	,,	0	15	0
Mun Mill	,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata	,,	2	14	6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece	3	13	0
Jamshed	,,	3	13	0
Century	,,	4	4	0
Pearl Pabaney ..	,,	4	2	0
Hindustan No. 962	,,	4	3	0
BLACK CHECK				
5800 Sholapur ..	,,	10	5	0
58000 Kurla ..	,,	8	2	0
1325 Morarji ..	,,	5	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124				
Pearl Pabaney ..	,,	7	8	0
Hindustan ..	,,	7	7	0
E. D. Rachael ..	,,	6	6	0
SALITA:—				
Century	,,	0	14	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	14	6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	5	0
777 Crescent ..	,,	2	3	6
Apollo David ..	,,	2	3	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	per lb	1	2	0
Phoenix	,,	1	2	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	2	0
Tata	,,	1	3	0

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Financial Correspondent.)

Money was in good demand the greater part of the week; however, the market assumed an easy tone towards the close. About the middle of the week the call rate declined to 6 1|4 per cent. with lenders in the majority. The following statement of the Imperial Bank of India shows a decrease in the trade demand amounting to approximately Rs. 337 lakhs. The fixed deposit rate for two months is 5 1|2 per cent., for three months 5 per cent. and for six months 4 1|2 per cent. The rate for twelve months is unchanged at about 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 1st April, 1927, shows again an increase of Rs. 10.04 lakhs in the cash balance now reaching to Rs. 18,89,79,000 as compared with Rs. 25.34 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash liabilities is 20.25, a decrease of 0.09 per cent. under last week. Government securities have advanced by Rs. 106.17 lakhs. Loans and inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 0.08 lakhs and Rs. 75.21 lakhs respectively, while cash credits are up by Rs. 26.70 lakhs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 237.51 lakhs, to Rs. 19.97 crores, probably due to the recent contraction of Rs. 2 crores, while other deposits are up by Rs. 288.82 lakhs to Rs. 70.18 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

Government securities have shown an improved tendency in volume, while prices have been on a slightly upper trend. 3 1|2 per cent. paper and 1945-55 Loan were steady at Rs. 78|12 and Rs. 108|1 respectively. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933, Loans were unchanged at Rs. 102|12 and Rs. 103|8. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were quoted at Rs. 106|5. 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 and 1930, changed hands at Rs. 101 and Rs. 105|4, 1931 at Rs. 106|9 and 1932 at Rs. 107|9. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan improved slightly to Rs. 112|12. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan kept steady at Rs. 89|4.

The currency returns of 31st March, 1927, show an increase of Rs. 143.00 lakhs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 184.13 crores. Silver coins have also increased by Rs. 134.45 lakhs to Rs. 95.94 crores and silver under coinage of Rs. 8.55 lakhs to Rs. 8.33 crores, while gold bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 22.32 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 68.86 as against 68.61 a week ago.

With reference to the Government communique regarding the purchase of gold, the charge of 2 pies per tola would not appear to be justified in all cases, for example, bars of gold received from Durban as well as those from the Royal Mint at London, both maintain a high degree of accuracy. It would not appear that the minimum figure of 40 tolas will work out in practice inasmuch as the minimum charge of Rs. 12 is not commensurate with this figure.

The Government of India have cancelled the order for prohibition of free transhipment to Kathiawar ports from ports of British India effective on April 1. It is to be hoped that appropriate action will be taken at an early date, such as the establishment of land frontier duties or some other procedure by which the loss of trade to this Presidency as well as the loss of revenue to the Central Government will be eliminated.

EXCHANGE.

During the week the market has been quiet in volume but maintained a steady tone. There were sellers at 1s. 5 7|8d. and buyers at 1s. 5 15|16d. However, few transactions were put through at the middle rate. The enquiry for remittance remittances has been comparatively small. The following are the forward rates: April 1s. 5-7|8d.; May 1s. 5-27|32d. and June to August 1s. 5-13|16d.

The dollar-sterling quotation was fairly steady during the week at dollars 85-23|32. French francs and the Belga were also steady at 124 and 34.94 respectively, while the Italian lira appreciated to 101.40.

GOLD.

The general tone of the market has been steady but dull. There were but few transactions to be put through. The daily off-take declined to about 20,000 tolas while stocks have increased to some 10 lakhs tolas resulting from new arrivals. In London the price of gold remained steady at 84.11d. except on Wednesday when it declined to 84.10 1|4d. Ready sovereigns improved from Rs. 13|7|3 to Rs. 13|8|6 and forward from Rs. 13|8 to Rs. 13|9. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21|7 and Rs. 21|6|6 for ready, Rs. 21|8 and Rs. 21|7|6 for 18th April settlement and Rs. 21|9 and Rs. 21|8|6 for 17th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £16,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £113,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 69,01,098 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £63,000.

SILVER.

The market experienced wide fluctuations and moved in direct sympathy with advices from China. Ready silver opened at Rs. 60|2, declined to Rs. 69|13, advanced to Rs. 61|2 only to ease off again to Rs. 60|9. A fair amount of business was transacted. China banks sold on balances, while America bought to cover previous sales. The off-take declined to the daily average of 150 bars and stocks after allowing for arrivals and export of 750 bars to Cutch, are estimated at about 2,700 bars. The off-take in all probability will continue at a limited figure so long as the present high level of prices exist. These, in turn, are only supported by disturbing reports from China and it is thought that any decided change in the situation will reflect itself in the local market. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London opened at 2s. 6-13|16d., improved to 2s. 7 1|4d., relapsed to 2s. 6-7|8d. and closed again at the improved level of 2s. 7 1|4d. In London ready silver advanced from 26-3|16d. to 26 34d. but declined at the close to 26-9|16d., while forward improving from 26d. to 26 1|2d. closed at 26-5-16d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 61|2 and Rs. 59|13 for ready; Rs. 61|2 and Rs. 59|12 for 22nd April settlement and Rs. 61 and 59|9 for 21st May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £552,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 1,320 bars and Rs. 471,530 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £150,000.

YARN MARKET.

BOMBAY, April 8.

The general conditions in the yarn market have been very unsatisfactory during the last few weeks on account of considerable falling of in demand, discouraging reports about the trade conditions received from all the consuming districts, weakness in cotton prices and sales at much lower rates by weak holders in the local market as a result of the loss of confidence and tight money market. The latest reports about the troubles of a well-known firm in Japan have produced further weakness in our market with the result that the prices have been declining further and buyers are inclined to wait sometime longer with a view to obtain their requirements at more favourable rates. The position on the whole, therefore is far from satisfactory and on account of uncertainty about the course of the market buyers have been buying their requirements for prompt delivery and in small lots only. The expected improvement in demand has not yet been realised and although it is believed that the present low rates of yarns should create a good demand, so far this state of affairs has not been realised.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Spot rates have gone down further in sympathy with Japanese and Indian yarns and in some cases dealers have been losing in their recent purchases. Fresh forward business is very small in well-known shops only. Manchester advices are quiet and it is very likely that if any business is not forthcoming in the near future Manchester prices may also decline further.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Reports about the well-known Japanese firm being in difficulty has spread all over the markets and as a result dealers have been liquidating their stocks for fear of further decline in prices, when the large stocks of manufactured goods on account of this big firm are put on the market. As a result prices in Japanese yarns have declined to the extent of 1|2 an anna per lb. alround and sellers have been busy in disposing of their stocks at the best market rates. Import houses have also been sellers at somewhat lower prices but it has been very difficult for them to secure buyers and as a result business to the extent of only about 500 packages has been done during the week. Up-country buyers have been busy in securing cheap lots for ready as well as for near deliveries and turnover has been better in this class of yarns during the week. Sampin has declined further and Exchange has also been weak and declining.

INDIAN YARNS.

In the absence of any satisfactory demand clearances are slow and as the dealers do not feel inclined to buy on a satisfactory scale stocks have also been increasing in certain counts with some of the mills. The continued unsatisfactory state of affairs has again been causing anxiety to the mills and although some of them have not yet been showing their willingness to reduce their prices others have been inquiring to find out buyers at reasonable prices but have not met with any success so far. Reports from consuming centres are not at all encouraging and all buying is in small quantities and for immediate deliveries.

So long as the uncertainty in the course of cotton prices continues, the loss of confidence amongst the buyers will remain and till then no definite improvement can be expected.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, April 8.

Reports received by yesterday's Mail from Manchester dated 23rd ultimo state that the last remnants of China demand have fallen away during the last two or three days. Business at Shanghai has been stopped completely and the auctions have been suspended indefinitely. Hongkong also has become quieter still and the trade is at a standstill. Far Eastern outlets including Singapore, Java, and Manila have plucked up courage enough to place orders for goods which had been under negotiation. Calcutta continues to buy except Dhooties and grey shirtings. There was small demand from Madras for shirtings and jacconets. Bombay has been a great disappointment. Prices for cloth did not show any change. There was rise of six pence in sateens and sheetings.

Local market did not show any activity worth noting. Only a small retail demand continues. Recent weakness in the prices of raw cotton has shaken the confidence of the dealers in ruling prices and are not inclined to buy any more. At the moment they are looking for any demand with a view to clear out their stocks. Local stocks are heavier but looking to the low range of prices of cotton there are no chances of any material decline at the moment. Owing to reduced capacity of the farmers no sustained demand comes in. Present dullness is nothing more than a natural reaction after heavy buying. With the appearance of brisk demand from the up-country local dealers believed to continue and bought which is now worrying them. In recent years there is a change in the method of business which is unknown to some of the local operators that up-country dealers are now directly approached by foreign export houses enabling them to import their requirements directly. This goes to prove that there must be a show falling off in the local cloth business and in the years to some, we believe up-country merchants will buy their requirements without the intervention of local cloth merchants. At the moment there is no chance of any improvement in the demand.

Local Mills are also not doing much and only a small business is done occasionally in fine qualities. Japan cloth is also ruling dull and prospects are far for any immediate improvements in the demand.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.			
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37	1/2/38	8 14 0
„ 10,0000	..45× „	..	10 6 0
„ No. 33,000	..45× ..	..	9 0 0
„ No. 2800	37×	..	8 0 0
„ No. 4545	36×38..	..	7 8 0
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..		9 6 0
„ No. 16000..		..	10 0 0
„ No. 17000 .		..	10 8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39	..	8 10 0
„ No. 2750	..45	..	
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38×38 1/2..		15 4 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..		13 0 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2		
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2	38	8 6 0
yon's Shunker	..39× „		
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38 .		12 0 0
GREY DRILLS.			
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40 ..		14 11 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40 ..		13 12 0
GREY JACONETS			
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22		..5 10 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22		..5 2 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22		..4 10 0
„ No. 638 ..	..44×22		..5 0 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS			
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42		18 8 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40		22 0 0
WHITE MULLS			
Ralli's No. 16	..41×19		..5 4 0
„ No. 69	..46×19		..6 0 0
„ No. 600	..51×19		..8 0 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19		..8 12 0
„ No. 88	..58×20		..6 6 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18		..
„ No. 166	..39×20		..6 2 0
„ No. 818	..39×20		..6 2 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20		..4 2 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20		12 12 0
„ No. 224	..44×20		..5 6 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18		..2 10 0
„ No. 119	..37×18		..2 12 0
„ No. 229	..42×18		..3 5 0
„ No. 339	..47×18		..3 11 0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18			Aug.
„ No. 95..	..58×20		..5 10 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18		..0 0 0
„ No. 86,999	..40×18		..0 0 0
„ No. 775	..40×18		..0 0 0
„ No. 875	..45×18		..0 0 0
„ No. 975	..50×18		..0 0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18		..0 0 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20		..6 4 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.			
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18		..3 4 0
„ No. 6181 ..	„		..3 2 0
„ No. 1850 ..	„		..
„ No. 1900 ..	„		..
„ No. 2600 ..	„		..
„ No. 21021 ..	„		..3 8 0
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22		..4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18		..3 10 0
No. 95950-97970			
„ Saraswati	..36×18		..
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18		..4 12 0
„ No. 50000 ..	„		..4 12 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			..5 0 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656			
„ 6767 ..	..26×18		..3 4 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22		..4 12 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510			
„ 5520 ..	..26×18		..3 4 0
I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820			
"Motor Car" ..	..		..3 0 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchanged

No.	666 Shirtings	383×8	Net	
„	2500 Shirtings	36×40	..12	8 0
„	5151 „	44×38 „	..10	0 0
„	4141 „	44×38 „	.. 9	4 0
„	5544 „	44×38 „	.. 9	8 0
„	44000 „	48×38 „	.. 9	6 0
„	3800 „	44×38 „	.. 14	14 0
„	39000 „	44×38 „	..12	12 0
„	9898 „	38×38 „	.. 11	8 0
„	4500 „	44×38 „	.. 13	0 0
„	6600 „	44×38 „	.. 9	2 0
„	9999 „	44×38 „	.. 13	0 0
„	7777 „	36×40 „	.. 13	8 0
„	7500 „	36×40 „	.. 11	13 0
„	3 A Globe	36×40 „	.. 14	13 0
„	„ 6000	„	.. 14	13 0
"C" Sheetings		30×36 Ex. Bond	7	11 0
9" Dragons		30+36 Ex. Bond	7	10 0
Elephant" Drills		29×40 „	..13	0 0
Duck" Drills		26×40 „	..	

WEEKLY STOCK EXCHANGE.

While commenting on the present conditions of the Stock Exchange Messrs. Lewis & Forbes in their weekly circular issued yesterday state that the Government Securities after a continously dull and uninteresting week some slight signs of a revival of interest in securities were visible to-day. Buyers were out for 3 1|2 per cent. Paper, 4 per cent. 1960|70 and 1945|55 loans up to Rs. 78|14, 89|5 & 108|1 respectively. The enquiry for the two latter scrips appears to be mainly on Calcutta account. The rise in 3 1|2 per cent. Paper was reported to be due to "shorts" covering. Local business is still meagre and will probably continue so for some time.

Business in 6 per cent. 1927's transpired at Rs. 100|15|6 while buyers of 6 per cent. 1932's offered Rs. 107|10 without finding sellers.

Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

Closing prices of securities are as follows:—

	Redn.	Yield
3 1|2 p.c. Rupee Paper	78.14	4.02
4 p.c. Conversion 1 can	94.13	4.23
4 p.c. 1960|70	89. 5	4.13
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable)	102. 8	4.19
5 p.c. 1929|47 (taxable)	101. 8	4.19
5 p.c. 1933 (taxfree)	103. 6	4.40
5 p.c. 1945|55 (taxfree)	108. 2	4.49
5 1|2 1928 (taxfree)	106. 6	4.34
6 p.c. 1927 (taxfree)	100.15	4.07
6 p.c. 1930 (taxfree)	105. 6	4.33
6 p.c. 1931 (taxfree)	106.10	4.36
6 p.c. 1932 (taxfree)	107.10	4.42
6 1|2 p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan	112.12	4.60

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Until yesterday's session, quotations ruled very firm but the reported failure of an important Japanese firm brought out sellers and to-day's closing rates are some points below the highest touched. The feeling now is steady but we look for some further setback in the speculative favourites. Piecegoods and yarn business is very quiet. Local stocks are mounting up once more and mill agents who met the cloth market when the demand was strong have cause for satisfaction. Opinion is very divided as to the future trend of raw cotton prices. A rising tendency would do a lot to stimulate piecegoods business were. Gokaksa done to-day at Rs 131 1|4 x.d. with buyers over at the price. Bombay Dyeings close at 931 |4 x.d. after touching Rs. 972|8.

Bombay Dyeing	931 1|4
Century	442 1|2
Colaba	143 3|4
Crescent	197 1|2
Central India	532 1|2
Fazulbhoy	928 3|4
Finlay	157 1|2
Globe	40
Gokak	131 1|4
Indore	365
Ind. Bleach	220
Lakshmi	6100
New Great	333 3|4
Pearl	563 3|4
Simplex	177 1|2
Swadeshi	535
Swan	162 1|2
Model Nagpur	130
Mysore	132 1|2
Sassoon Silk	625

The Stock Exchange re-opens on Monday the 11th instant.

The turnover in this section has been good, Cement and Steel shares being active features.

RAILWAY SHARES: Slightly more buying enquiry has been shown here; C. P. Rails were wanted at 103 and Sialkots at 110. Taptis were placed around 680 and Ahmedabad Prantej at 870. Manura Bhonh have sellers at 83.

BANK SHARES: Imperials close at 1497 1|2 buyers, there being more interest taken in the shares. Indias look very firm at 79 1|4 buyers with very few shares available. Barodah and Centrals are steady around 85 and 29 1|4.

CEMENT SAHRES: Interest in these shares has widened, a large number of shares changing hands. Bundih close buyers around 23|8 after touching Rs. 24 steady around 180 with Indias in demand The Pref. are wanted at 12|8. Katnis are steady around 180 with Indians in demand up to 177 1|2 after receding to 171 1|4.

Bombay Trams have relopsed to 143|2 on profit-taking after touching 145|10. Telephones close quiet at 41|4.

Bombay Burmas were dealt in up to 675| and 193|12 but close 666 1|4 and 192 1|2 after a considerable turnover. Alcocks finish at 278 3|4 and may present a buying opportunity in a day or so.

MANGANESE SHARES: There has been little doing in these shares which close a shade easier. Shivrajpurs quote 52|12 and C.I.M.'s 28 1|2.

HYDRO ELECTRIC SHARES: A further setback in prices has to be registered in these shares as a result of a few selling orders in the market.

Andra Valley Ord.	820
Andra Valley Pref.	975
Tata Hydro Ord.	1057 1|2
Tata Hydro Pref.	995
Tata Power Ord.	560
Tata Power Pref.	845

TATA IRON AND STEEL SHARES:

These scrips have been lively spots particularly the deferred and ordinary. To-day's prices are below the highest touched but we do not look for any severe setback as the prevailing sentiment ih bullish.

Ordinary	65 1|4
Deferred	216 1|4
1st Pref.	128 3|4
2nd Pref.	89 1|2

RUBBER SHARES: Stock of the commodity in London show a decline of 533 tons on the week with prices of sterling shares inclined to droop somewhat. We think that no real activity in shares will be seen till the autumn whe nthe effects of a further cut in the exportable allowance due on the 1st May will begin to be felt.

EE KLY SUGAR REPORT.

(Specially for "The Chronicle")

With heavy stocks at hand and easier advices from all quarters dealers were nervous and began to unload their holdings at market price and prices both for ready and forward were reduced by 6d. to 9d. per cwt. all round. Demand for ready sugars was good and clearances were satisfactory. There is no fresh business to report. Small parcels changed hands amongst dealers in white Javas. March shipment at 16|4 to 15|10 April and June at 16|9 to 16. and July-September at 16|6 to 15|10 all Free Bombay Harbour terms. One more steamer brought 54159 bags Russians crystals. The report of a big Japanese firm having stopped business had no effect on our market and a telegram from Java also reports that there will not be a very bad effect on their market.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with large stocks and no business doing. Java reported a very quiet market prices having been reduced by quarter gilder in old crop and over a half in New crop sugars with small business doing.

London and America ruled quiet throughout the week with prices reduced by 8 points in America and 3d. to 4 1|2d. the London terminals. We do not expect any fresh revival in near future.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks.

T.M.O. 15 14 16s. F.B.H. stocks 165,000 bags.

T.M.O. March 16s. F.B.H.

T.M.O. April 16|2. F.B.H.

T.M.O. June 16|2 F.B.H.

T.M.O. July-Sept. 16. F.B.H.

Beet Rs. 15|13 15|10 F.B.H. stock 230,000 bags.

ARRIVALS.

S. S. "Zingara" with 54159 bags Russian beet sugars.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April 8.

The principal feature of the local market during the week under review has been a continual drop throughout the week both in respect of Ready and Forward Prices. Ready Prices accordingly register a drop of about 3 to 6 annas per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. Java Forward Prices have experienced a fall of about 7 to 8d. per cwt. and Beet Sugar Prices for Feb/March shipment also registered a drop of about 4d. per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 16 and Rs. 15/13 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 16/6 and Rs. 16/2 for B. R. B. Beet Sugar Sh. 16/5 and Sh. 16 for March Sh. 16/8 and Sh. 16/1 for April, Sh. 16/- and Sh. 16 for July/Aug/Sept, and Sh 16/9 and Sh. 16/1 for Octo/Nov/Dec. shipment for Java Sugar and Sh. 16/7 and Sh. 16/3 for Feb/March shipment for B. R. B. Beet Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 68,000 bags of Java Sugar per S S "Scheldestant" and of 54,000; 9,750 and 4,500 Bags of Beet Sugar per S. S. "Zingara", S. S. "Silviopellico and S. S. "Grecovia" respectively are estimated at 1,70,000 bags of Java Sugar and 2,80,000 bags of Beet and other kinds of sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/13 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 11 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment March Sh. 15/11 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment April Sh. 16/1 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/11 per cwt. F B H

Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/2 per cwt. F B H

Jamnagar C. I. F:—

Shipment March Sh. 16/5 per cwt F B H.

Shipment April Sh. 16/8 per cwt F B H

B. R. B Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/4 per cwt.

Shipment Feb/March Sh. 16/2 per cwt F B H.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, April 8.

During the week under report there was no steamer discharging coal in the harbour. The absence of steamers has very nearly exhausted the stocks at bunders and good lots of Bengal Coal have changed hands.

Business of St. George's or Burn Side is reported at 31 Sh.; of Witbank at 30 Sh. and of Victoria at Rs. 19-8 c.i.f. all due this month.

Steamers expected with Coal cargo.

15th April, 1927.—S.S. "Pallas," Witbank, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

17th April, 1927.—S.S. "Wasaborg," St. G. and B. Side, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

18th April 1927.—S.S. "Bellglade," Northern Navigation, S. D. Shethia and Co.

18th April, 1927.—S.S. "Massila," Victoria, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

18th April, 1927.—S.S. "Shuja," Desh, Seeb, Andrew Yule and Co.

18th April, 1927.—S.S. "Scheltstad," Desh, Seeb, Andrew Yule and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality.	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Welsh	——	Rs. 27-0
Northern Navigation	31|3 Sh.	Rs. 24-0.
St. G. and B. Side	31|- Sh.	Rs. 24-0.
Deshargarh	Rs. 20 - Nominal	Rs. 21-8.
Victoria	Rs. 19-8	——

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, 1st April 1927.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 1st April 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,00 00 000
Public Deposits	19 97 33 000
Other Deposits	70,18 38 000
Loans against securities per contra	——
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	2,00 00 000
Contingent Liabilities	——
Sundries	114 50 000
Rupees	1,08,92 71 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£869,600
Advances in London	£ 908,900
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 13,600
Percentage	20.25
Bank Rate	7 p. c

ASSETS

Government Securities	19,87 24 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,73 42 000
Loans	18,49 12 000
Cash Credits	34,38 64 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	6,55 67 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	40 28 000
Bullion	33 000
Dead Stock	2,76 64 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	——
Sundries	80 13 000
Balances with other Banks	1 47 000
	85,02 9[illegible]
Cash	18,89 79 000
Rupees	1,00,92 71 000

Exchion Market s oeD p 8Na

LIABILITIES.

	Decrease
Public Deposits	Rs. 2,37,51,000
	Increase
Other Deposits	Rs. 2,88,82,000

ASSETS.

	Increase.
Bank's Investments	Rs. 1,06,17 000
	Decrease.
Loans	Rs. 8,000
	Increase.
Cash Credits	Rs. 26,70 000
	Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	73,45,000
	Increase.
Cash	Rs. 10,04,000
Percentage	20.25

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 7.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Stock & Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 6-4-27.

1.	Anglo Java	... 0 7 9
2.	Anglo Malay	... 1 1|4 4½
3.	Bahlias	... 2 13 9
4.	Burma Rubber	... 1 10 0
5.	Cheresnese	... 0 2 7½
6.	Cicely	... 0 8 9
7.	East Java	... 2 7 6
8.	Java Investment	... 2 10 6
9.	Kuala Reman	... 0 6 0
10.	Kwalos	... 0 3 3
11.	Merbau	... 0 3 6
12.	Mergui Crown	... 0 7 0
13.	Mooply Valley	... 2 0 0
14.	Pegoh	... 2 13 9
15.	Rim Malacca	... 0 5 3
16.	Sialang	... 3 1 3
17.	Tandjong	... 3 8 9
18.	United Serdang	... 0 7 3
19.	United Temiang	... 0 4 0
20.	United Patanis	... 1 10 6
21.	Devon Estates	... 1 0 0
22.	Highlands & Lowlands	... 2 18 9
23.	East Asiatic	... 0 4 4½
24.	Travarcore Rubber Co.	... 2 17 6
25.	Malacca Rubber Plantations	... 3 13 9

Stock of Rubber in London. 62,634 Tons.
Decrease on week 533 „

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
2 cakes Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 8

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

An extra-ordinary general body meeting of the Association will be held at No. 7, Premji Ladha Building, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly. on Sunday, the 10th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) All are requested to attend the meeting.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

LAD BANIA DEATH.

Maneckbai, beloved mother of Gangadas Motilal Sethna expired on Friday night. Uthamna ceremony will take place to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (B. T.) at her residence Luxmi Niwas, Kalkadevi Road. ....

ANANT SHIVAJEE DESAI ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivajee Desai Topiwalla, will be celebrated in the Kudal Deshkar Brahmin Niwas at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

PREM VARDHAK SAMAJ, ANDHERI.

The above mentioned Samaj will stage "Samshaya Kaltol" to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Andheri. Versowa Road, opp. Vasant Niwas, in Aid of "Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund."

"SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ, PAREL."

The members of the above Samaj will celebrate the "Sri Ramanavami Mahothsava," from Sunday, the 10th to Monday, the 18th April, 1927, in the Mandapa specially erected for the purpose between Krishna Buildings Nos. 1 and 2, Poibawdi, Parel."

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at the "Chota Kabrastan" to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) under the Presidency of Sjt. Jehangir B. Patel, Maulana Shaukatali, Sjt. Shuaib, Quesh, Sjt. Kumar Ahmed will be amongst the speakers. There will be Khaddar sale at the beginning of the meeting.

NATIONAL WEEK IN BANDR.

The Bandra Village Congress Committee has decided to observe the National Week.

DO NOT FORGET 10TH APRIL.

PROGRAMME

The following programme has been announced for he observance of the All-India day for the blind:— ,

TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT MULJEE JETHA MARKET HALL, 5-30 P.M.

(1) Music and other work of the Blind.
(2) Public lecture on "Our Duty to Our Blind."

SUNDAY, April 10, Morning 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

(1) Procession—The Blind boys—Past and Present, start from the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind (Tardeo) and pass through Chowpatty, Girgaon, Kalbadevi, Bazars, Bhuleshwar, Sandhurst Rd., Lamington Road and back to School. Object:—to deliver their Message to the Country.

Evening (8 p.m.) at Gowalia Tank Maidan.

(1) Band of the Blind Boys and Message.
(2) Exhibition of Baby Week Film.

The public are cordially invited to attend and participate in all functions and help the Happy Home for the Blind, into being so that it may show what is possible for all our blind in India.

ALL INDIA DAY FOR THE BLIND.

(FOR ALL BLIND OF ALL LANDS.)

"Pack up your troubles in your old kit-bag,
And Smile, Smile, Smile!
While you have a heifer to light your fag,
Smile boys that's the style.
What's the use of worrying?
It never was worth while,
So pack up your troubles in your kit-bag,
And Smile, Smile, Smile!"

There will be a public meeting to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. in the Congress compound, Patkar, Nivas, Godbunder Road, Bandra, when a programme consisting of public kirtan, singing of ballads, sale of Khadi and short addresses by eminent leaders has been arranged.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

An extraordinary meeting of the Western India Vivekananda Society will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. at the Students' Brotherhood Hall, near French Bridge, Girgaum, to consider the proposal of amalgamating the Ramakrishna Ashram and the Society. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the President of the Society, will preside on the occasion.

MAHILA MANDAL, PAREL.

The annual general meeting of the Mahila Mandal, Parel, (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay), will be held to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 (S. T.), p.m., at the Damodar Thackersey Moolji Hall, Poivavdi, Parel. Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir has kindly consented to preside.

SUKLAJI STREET LOOT CASE

ONE MORE ARREST MADE.

The police have arrested one more Muslim named Allarakhia Isuli in connection with the looting affair at Kamatipura on Tuesday night. He is suspected to be one of those who took part in looking a woman's house at Suklaji Street. He was placed before Mr. N. T. Junglewalla the acting Sixth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court on Friday morning and was remanded into police custody till the 19th instant, pending inquiries in the affair.

ELECTED UNOPPOSED.

MR. J. B PETIT TO BOMBAY COUNCIL

We understand on reliable authority that Mr. Jehangir B. Petit has been returned unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay Millowners' Association in place of Mr. C. N. Wadia, resigned.

NATIONAL WEEK IN SANTA CRUZ

The Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee is distributing attractive handbills in connection with the National Week, commemorating the Jallianwalla Bag massacre, exhorting people to wear khaddar and to take to the charkha. The following programme will be observed by the Committee, and the public is requested to co-operate to successfully celebrate the National Week.

PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY, April 9.

Public meeting at 9 p.m., Villar Villa Tennis Ground, Santa Cruz. Swami Vishwanand and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to address on the National Week.

SUNDAY, April 10.

Procession and sale of khaddar under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee from 8-30 a.m. Starting from Krishna Kutir.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.

Rashtriya Kirtan and music will commence at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Villar Villa Tennis Ground when Blind Poet Hansraj and Poet Lalit will sing National songs. Several Bengali gentlemen will also be present with their clarionet orchestra on the occasion.

THE SIND CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The National Week has commenced. All over India the Provincial Congress Committees have organized something or the other in this connection. But the Sind Provincial Congress Committee is in utter slumber, its office-bearers are engrossed in the Municipal elections. Do they not think it to be their prime duty to celebrate the National Week? We do not find even an appeal regarding this in the papers If the office-bearers prize their Municipal Elections or some such other private affair higher than the Congress and National work, owe to them- Sooner they resign the better, by doing so they will simply be serving the country.

CONGRESSMAN.

DEATH CONSEQUENT ON MOTOR SMASH

The Coroner concluded the inquest on Thursday touching the death of Havabai, a Mahomedan old woman who was knocked down by motor-car driven by Doulata Bhikoo on the 16th March last near Kurla. The deceased was going from Santa Cruz to Kurla when she was knocked down by the suspect's motor car. The injured woman was removed to the Andheri Hospital and then brought to Bombay where she developed septacaemia and died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of death by injuries sustained by her being knocked down by the motor car driven by the suspect in a rash and negligent manner.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	April 8.
Previous Closing Rate	14.05
To-day's Opening Rate	14.06
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	14.13
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Previous Closing Rate	7.54
To-day's Opening Rate	7.48
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	7.55
Difference	+.01
Broach April/May Expectation	281-8-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

LONDON, April 8	
Silver Ready	26-4-0
Lower	0-6-0
Silver forward	26-1-0
Lower	0-4-0

Tone of market India sold.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

AMERICANS COTTON

During the week-ending on the 7th instant prices of American cotton show a fall of about 10 points on the New York Cotton Exchange.

During the week there was no fresh development except that the weak weather Bureau report was favourable and reports of heavy rains in some sections delaying the farm work. These rains had a momentary effect of short covering, but prices are again easier.

Probably no discussion of cotton conditions or attempt at their interpretation could cast much light on the probable tendency of prices. Such frank confession of ineptitude, however, does not necessarily preclude a brief survey of the present situation.

We consider the technical situation of the market fairly unsound. We see no evidence of an over extended speculative short interest. On the other hand long, continued bullish sentiment probably has expressed itself in a moderate amount of long purchases. The net interest so far as we have been able to ascertain is not extensive but it is evidently preponderantly long.

Weather conditions and crop developments thus so far have averaged favourably. In this connection we quote the following information from Manchester Guardian, dated New York, March 23rd,

"So far preparations have been much delayed in the greater part of the Central Belt on account of the excessive precipitation. The Western half of Texas and Oklahoma is somewhat backward, but work is about normally advanced in the South Atlantic States. Dry weather is essential in the central regions if the crop is to have a favourable start. Fertilizers sales are still about 25 per cent. less than at this time last year and the loss is being made up very slowly. The consensus of opinion is that acreage reduction is likely to be negligible, unless it is forced on farmers by unfavourable weather."

We are carrying over a fairly large surplus and with lull in the trade demand, there is absence of sustained support. Disappoints have been so numerous that there is no inclination to be venturesome. We have seen little late crops make big crops. In short the action of the market reflects all these probabilities and possibilities. Cotton refuses to go down. The market thus far refused to go up. We therefore think that before we have a definite price tendency, operators and trade went to see a definite crop tendency. Thus we believe that the expression at this time of more positive views, would be nothing short of a prophetic vision, but if history gives any clue, we believe lower prices are generally touched during the month of May, when small but robust cotton plants give a cheerful hope for the growing crop.

INDIAN COTTON.

With the ending of the double option business for Broach April-May delivery in which local operators were heavily involved, the local cotton market has shown distinct signs of weakness during the week on realisation and short selling in view of increasing arrivals and no demand from exporters and mills.

Many a times we warned that prices of Indian cotton were unduly high in comparison to Americans and the parity during the week has somewhat widened and we believe it will still widen to reasonable level.

Chinese political situation still continues unfavourable and so far there is no demand from Japan. On the contrary there was more selling by Japanese firms during the week. We believe unless prices of our cotton become attractive, no substantial demand can be looked for either from Japans or the Continent. Local mills are buying only for immediate needs and looking to the trade conditions, chances do not favour any brisk buying.

However in view of a fall of about Rs. 35 per candy since the early days of March, we do not look for any substantial decline from present level, but chances still indicate a lower level. We may have sharp upward reactions owing to sold out position of the contract market but we believe higher levels will not be sustained unless prices of American cotton improve in the near future.

ALL BANDRA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 8.

Owing to the departure in a day or two of Mr. P. G. Gollerkeri one of the finalists in the Gents' Doubles, the game which would have been played out next week was decided this morning. The partnership on either side was equally set and the tussle for the championship was a hard fought one. A. C. Pereira and G. M. Rose won the championship in the Doubles.

The results of the other games are:—

Open singles: C. Gonsalves beat H. I. Sayani 6-1, 6-1.

Semi-finals Gents.' Doubles: G. M. Rose and A. C. Pereira beat R. Vaidya and D. Gonsalves, 6-2, 6-2.

Handicaps: M. C. Captain (—5) beat H. Gonsalves (pls. 15) 33-29; 20-33; 33-23.

Gent.'s Doubles Finals: G. M. Rose and A. C. Pereira but P. H. Reira and P. G. Gollerkeri 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

DRAMATIC ARREST OF PEER

LORD TERRINGTON IN TROUBLE.

Brought 'neath the glare of publicity for months past by reason of his affairs in bankruptcy, Lord Terrington was arrested, in mai lweek, under dramatic circumstances.

Apparently with the intention of submitting himself voluntarily to the British authorities, he was about to embark at Boulogne when this drastic step was taken.

Surprised by this turn of events, Lord Terrington yas suddenly taken ill and

Lord Terrington.

had to be removed to hospital, where he remained overnight under guard.

Meanwhile a woman companion tried in vain to reach the Home Secretary by telephone, to protest against action being taken on French soil.

It was announced that the French police carried out the request of the British authorities in making the arrest, and that Lord Terrington would be detained in hospital or prison until the completion of the extradition formalities.—"News of the World."

ALLEGED RIOTING AND INFANTICIDE.

SEQUEL TO QUARREL AT WATER TAP

Krishna Somair, Mataprasad Chararji and sixteen others, most of whom are Pardeshis, who were charged with rioting with dangerous wapons and causing the death of a child in Chanda Ramji's chawl at Colaba on the night of February 1 last, were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday afternoon.

Mr. H. B. Spencer the Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Messrs. Banaji, Vijakar, Chotalal Desai and Ruslom Manekji defended the accused persons.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution story was that on February 1, 1927 at about 3 p.m. when Laxmibai, wife of Wasudev Vishram one of the residents in the chawl was at the water tap she had a quarrel with Mataprasad and another Bhaiya over the use of the water-tap. The same evening at about 8.30 p.m. when Laxmibai and her husband were inside their room, they heard loud cries outside and thereupon Wasudev went out to inquire about it. As her husband did not return soon, Laxmibai opened the door to see what was happening and she saw Sumair standing outside her room with a lantern in one hand and a lathi in another.

As soon as Sumair saw Laxmibai he gave her a blow, but it struck the child, who was in the hands of Laximibai. The police who reached the scene of the fracas sometime after removed the child to the G. T. Hospital where it died next morning. The prosecution alleged that all the 18 accused were present near Laximibai's room when the blow was dealt to the child.

Laxmibhai who was the first prosecution witness examined corroborated the prosecution story.

DRAGGED AND ASSAULTED.

Wasudev Vishram the husband of Laxmibai giving evidence said that as he went out to see what the noise outside his room was about, he was dragged by one of the accused and was assaulted by another. Some of the accused persons had big bamboo sticks in their hands.

The case is proceeding.

"PANDEMONIUM IN CORPORATION

To The Editor "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your report of yesterday's Corporation proceedings I am reported to have supported Mr. Jamnadas in his version as to what took place at the time of the election of the President. I neither supported nor opposed Mr. Jamnadas's version for the simple reason that I did not hear what Mr. Chinoy actually said after the lots were drawn by Mrs. Mackenzie. All that I did at yesterday's meeting was to suggest that the rough notes taken by the Secretary at the time of the election of the President be read before the House in order to shorten discussion about the correctness of the Minutes.—Yours, etc.,

V. N. CHANDAVARKER.

Peddar Road,
Bombay, 8th April.

FIRE IN MEDOWS STREET

FIRE FIGHTERS PROMPT ON THE SCENE.

In the early hours of Friday morning a fire broke out in a bidi shop at Medows Street, belonging to Shantaram Madhoo. A sepoy on patrol duty seeing the smoke issuing from the shop, raised an alarm and fire engine from the Fort fire brigade station promptly arrived on the scene, followed by engines from Byculla, Colaba and Bhulshwar. The fire was put out in a few minutes which caused damage to the extent of Rs. 1000. Messrs. Morinas and Co. and Messrs. Daftari Perrira, and Co. also sustained damage to the extent of about Rs. 200 each. The cause of fire was due to the fusion of electric wire.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA

NINTH ANNIVERSARY

The ninth anniversary of the "Art Society of India" was very fittingly celebrated at the Society's premises in Girgaum on Thursday evening. A large number of artists had attended and Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar presided.

Mr. M. K. Parandekars, the Secretary of the Society, thanked the guests and briefly narrated the various activities the Society had taken in hand. He laid stress upon the necessity of having a special building for housing the Society. He was sure generous help would be forthcoming from the artists and the general public.

Mr. M. F. Pithawalla wanted the Society to be put on a sounder basis. He suggested the appointment of a Committee to collect funds.

"PROPITIATE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR."

"The best and the nearest way to approach God is through art and not through devotion", said Dr. Sitaram when requested to say a few words on the occasion. He asked the management of the Society to propitiate the almighty dollar and place the Institution on a financially stable basis.

DUTY OF ARTISTS.

Mr. Dhurandhar who wound up the proceedings, remarked that Bombay was the greatest city in India and it was the duty of the artists to see that her greatness in respect of art was also ably maintained.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair and the guests had been carried, the gathering dispersed.

CHOLERA IN HAMPI

PILGRIMS ADVISED NOT TO ATTEND FESTIVAL

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A telegraphic message from the Madras Government states that the cholera epidemic prevalent in the neighbourhood of Hampi, Ballary District, is likely to assume serious proportions if pilgrims attend the Hampi festival commencing on April 13. Intending pilgrims are therefore advised not to attend the festival this year.

WELL DONE MYSORE

MADRAS, April 7.

The Mysore Government have passed orders on the recommendation of the Laws Delay Committee sanctioning the appointment of more District and Sub-Judges and Munsifs and increasing the pay and prospects of the ministerial establishments at a cost of one lakh and twenty thousand rupees. The Charkha classes would soon be introduced in the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Schools and the Lady Superintendent of the school in Bangalore has been asked to begin with two institutions.—Free Press.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for the straits (including Siam, Borneo F. M. S. Johore Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Phillipine Islands Penang, Seaugore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 12th inst.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S. S. "Nyanga" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Monday the 11th inst.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are duehere to-morrow (Sunday).

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, April 8.

One of the Air Force squadrons stationed at Ramsgate has been ordered to China.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 8.

Shanghai.—It is officially explained that the Soviet Consulate is surrounded by guards because the Commissioner of Police was of opinion that the information secured by Chang-tso-lin's raid on the Soviet Embassy at Peking was likely to intensify hostility against the Consulate. Guards were subsequently increased and ordered to search all entering or leaving the building for weapons by instructions of the Chairman of the Municipal Council as a result of representations to the former Senior Consul by the Soviet Consul who was evidently most apprehensive of raid on the Consulate.—Reuter.

"BOLT FROM THE BLUE."

PLEA FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN CAMA APPEAL

The Hon. Justices Crump and Madgaokar on the Appellate Side of the High Court concluded the hearing of the Cama appeal which had been going on for the last 5 days.

Mr. Cama who is an M.A. of the Bombay University, was formerly a Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate in Surat District. He was prosecuted for bribery and extortion and sentenced to 14 months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 1,100 which was reduced by the Sessions Judge of Surat on appeal to 8 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 550.

Cama has already served 6 1|2 months in prison, and has earned a remission of a substantial period by his good conduct in jail. He is expected to be released in a few days.

After Mr. Cama's appeal was finished, the Government's appeal to enhance the sentence was taken up.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar who appeared for the Crown, said that he had instructions from Government to press for deterrent sentence.

Cama entered upon his bribe-taking career with his eyes wide open. There was method and deliberation in his actions. He was a public servant entrusted with judicial powers and received a salary of Rs. 600 per month, including allowances, which was a substantial amount for a young man at the threshhold of public service.

The reason why the lower court imposed a lenient sentence, proceeded Mr. Velinkar, was the absolute certainty in case the convictions were upheld, of Cama being dismissed from Government service, which would seriously handicap him in following any other occupation where honesty was required

"RECKLESS ALLEGATIONS."

Cama had the audacity and unscrupulousness to tamper with the prosecution witnesses in this case, fabricate evidence and to make false imputation of forgery and perjury against 3 Government servants in responsible and honourable positions, namely the Mamlatdar, the Inspector and the Honorary Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Crump: But these allegations formed part of the defence, were they not?

Mr. Velinker: Yes, my Lord, but he made the allegations recklessly.

Proceeding Counsel said the accused had resorted to a novel method of taking bribes and escaping detection. Having regard to the difficulty of detecting such cases of bribery and corruption this was a dear case for deterrent punishment. These ofiences were commonplace in public service, but they seldom came to the surface owing to the difficulties of detection. Counsel, therefore, asked the Court to take a serious view of the case.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, counsel for Cama submitted that the ignominy and shame already suffered by Cama during the protracted trial which commenced on July, 1924 and ended in August, 1926, the loss of his post, and the fact that his future was blasted—all these circumstances were sufficient to serve as a deterrent punishment to Cama. Moreover, the prosecution had ample opportunity of making application for the enhancement of sentence in the lower court. Counsel failed to understand why at this late stage when the accused was almost knocking at the gates of the prison to open out, the prosecution came forward with the application which came like a bolt from the blue. Was it that it was made in answer to the accused's application for revision?

Mr. Thakore finally submitted that the offence of bribery was not necessarily connected with imprisonment. It could be punished by a mere fine at the discretion of the court. Any enhancement now would be tantamount to an indictment on a fresh offence. Cama in taking money was careful to see that the course of justice was not thwarted. He did not appoint any body of everybody to the office of Patel. But he appointed the best men and then got money from them.

Their Lordships reserved judgment till Monday.

"LEST WE FORGET"

NATIONAL WEEK PROGRAMME

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee public meetings will be held at the following places to observe the national week.

Saturday at 9 p.m. Chhota Kabrastan, Mr. Jehangir B. Patel to preside.

Sunday at 9 p.m. Parbhadevi, Parel, Veer Wamanrao Joshi to preside.

Monday at 9 p.m. Muhbadevi, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to preside.

Tuesday at 9 p.m. Matunga (G. I. P. Mr B. G. Horniman to preside.

Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Congress Mr. B. G. Horniman to preside.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY APPIL 9, 1927.

AU REVOIR.

It is our pleasant duty to accord a hearty farewell and "bon voyage" to Comrade Saklatvala who sails to-day for the land of his adoption after going through a most strenuous programme of tours and lectures, and innumerable consultations and discussions which often continued far into the night during the last two months and more. We wonder if on the eve of his landing on the shores of the Motherland after an interval of nearly thirteen years, the indomitable Comrade had entertained very high hopes of converting the National Congress or any influential section of it to his faith, in the short span of time that he could spend among his countrymen. Perhaps he was too optimistic and sanguine. If so he returns to-day a sadder if also a wiser man. To superficial observers it may appear that in most important particulars in which he desired to influence the programme and the constitution of the Congress he has failed. But the failure, if it is a failure, is more apparent than real. It may be that in the eyes of some, the initial enthusiasm that his terrific onslaughts on British Imperialism and the magic of his dynamic eloquence evoked in crowded audiences may to some extent have waned since the full import of his opposition to Gandhiji's gospel was gradually realised. But the meetings which have been addressed by him in Bombay this week, especially the unforgettable gathering at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall last evening show how tremendous is the hold he has on the minds and hearts of his countrymen. His criticism of Khaddar activity as a weapon of India's economic and political salvation has, unfortunately, been confused by his much misunderstood words on the efficacy of the boycott of British goods. Nothing seemed to have come out of his interview with Gandhiji and when he hurled his attack on the many cardinal principles of life and work of the patriot-saint, not sufficient attention was paid to the validity of some of his arguments in view of the offence he gave to personal sentiments and pious prejudices. Finally, Mr. Saklatvala counted upon achieving at last something by being confronted with the united wisdom and statesmanship of the country at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. But the meeting was cancelled almost at the eleventh hour and, realising as we do the difficulty of summoning a meeting of the Committee at a time when legislators were in all provinces busy with Council work, it is difficult to forgive the distinguished president and the Secretary of the Congress for giving no real opportunity to their distinguished countryman—who holds such a high place in the world of international politics—even to lay his well-considered proposals for the reorganisation of the Congress before the Central Council of the People.

We are, however, sure that Mr. Saklatvala has been schooled too long in the rough battles of pioneering propaganda not to realise that what seem defeats are often the precursors of enduring success. But there is already something more visible on the horizon. The hard knocks that have been delivered by the fiery Comrade with much force and logic have conspired with the melancholy results of the last session of the Assembly to dispel the stolid self-satisfaction that was visible in Congress circles only a few months ago. The principle and programme of Congress work inside as well as outside the Councils are again in the melting pot. The extreme Swarajists now agree with the logical Responsivists in calling for a radical change in the decisions recorded at Gauhati in December last. The shrewd President has given his blessings to the movement of reform. Nay more. The radical utterances of Mr. Saklatvala have already emboldened many sceptics and waverers openly to challenge the efficacy of the Khaddar franchise. And the ever-increasing emphasis that is nowadays being laid on the organisation of peasants and workers must, indeed, be directly attributed to the masterly propaganda so unceasingly conducted by the Communist M. P. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar himself has pledged his support to this essential item of work. And as he has already recognised Council work as a second line of attack on the bureaucratic citadel, there is no doubt that the organisation of peasants and workers will soon be placed in the forefront of our national programme as the most effective method of preparing for the battle of freedom. Of course, there will be more of lip-service in the initial stage than an intelligent understanding and an honest application of new principles. Zemindars and their avowed allies, for instance, will talk glibly of peasants' rights while they will themselves continue to oppress their own tenants in a thousand ways. But such difficulties present themselves only to be fought and surmounted.

It is possible to question the validity of some of the arguments contained in his Open Letter to Gandhiji and to prove that, in some respects, he was less than just to the latter. But despite all this, it will universally be acknowledged that seldom has a greater and more helpful stimulus been given to a Nation to turn the searchlight inwards and place its house in order than has been given by Saklatvala's Open Letter as well as his speeches and Maulana Shaukat Ali spoke the bare truth when he said that it has made even Gandhiji furiously to think. The situation is thus changing—though not so rapidly as Mr. Saklatvala may wish—but when, perhaps, something of his programme is embodied in the resolutions of the Congress at the end of the year, the credit will in no small measure be due to his indefatigable efforts in the cause of India's freedom. It is with this faith and in this hope that we wish the brave Comrade a happy voyage and we cannot resist the temptation of inviting him once again to our shores on the eve of the next Congress—especially as he is reported to be contemplating such a visit—to find some of the seeds planted by him blossoming and basking in the sunshine of fruition.

GRAPPLING WITH REALITIES.

The resolutions passed at the meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee last week, are an eloquent testimony to the fact that Nationalist elements in the Deccan as elsewhere have realised the urgent need of grappling with the realities of the political situation and bringing the methods of achieving the freedom of the country more in relation to the exigencies of the present times, particularly in the light of experience obtained by popular representatives in the provincial legislatures and in the Legislative Assembly. The suggestion of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee that an amendment in the Gauhati resolution in regard to work in the legislatures is imperative deserves the immediate and careful attention of all thoughtful Congressmen who realise that a political policy is like a living organism and must grow and shape itself in relation to the environment in which it finds itself. While in the Legislative Assembly personal factors and the lamentable lack of a sense of responsibility amongst the nationalist groups made the recent session a "triumph for the bureaucracy," in the C. P. and in Madras Councils, where Congressmen are able to reap the fruits of combined action, they have succeeded in a fair measure in making the Ministers feel that they owe their tenure of power only to the support that Nationalist elements can give them. The Maharashtra Congress Committee suggests that while those clauses of the Gauhati resolution which have been in practice regarded by Congressmen as a dead letter should be deleted, its other portions should remain and it further suggests that the Congress should not lay down any definite rules for the acceptance of Ministerships, leaving it to the elected members in the Provincial Councils to do what they deem fit in this matter. We would urge, however, that the Ministers, as can be done in the C. P. and Madras Councils, should be given very definitely to the understand that the policy they formulate must have the support of the elected Nationalist elements and that they would be allowed to retain office only so long as that policy is in harmony with the wishes of the popular representatives. The tendency on the part of the Ministerial half of the Dyarchy to look upon itself as a limb of the bureaucracy and to depend for support upon the Government bloc must be ruthlessly destroyed. The Committee further suggests that an attempt should be made in each province to form a Congress Party "not only out of elected members but even other members who may be willing to work the Councils in a nationalist spirit." So far such coalitions wherever attempted have turned out to be unstable quantities but there is certainly no harm in making further experiments in this direction. The ensuing meeting of the All-India Congress Committee ought to subject the various suggestions of the Maharashtra Congress Committee to a careful scrutiny, particularly as they make a constructive effort towards securing that unity in nationalist ranks which, as the Congress President emphasised at Madras after his return there from the Assembly is the one great need of the day, and for which Mr. Saklatvala eloquently pleaded in his speech last evening. What the Congress badly needs is an invigorating programme, a programme which will be capable of being carried out by the united endeavour of all parties and be comprehensive in regard to the sphere of the work it proposes to undertake. Then alone will it win wider mass support. Then alone will the Congress organisation regain its power and prestige.

HEDJAZ OF TO-DAY.

(BY MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI)

I.

When we were going to Hedjaz to take part in the World Muslim Conference last year, Mr. Brelvi had extracted a promise that I would give to the "Chronicle" a short account of what we had seen so that the readers of the "Chronicle" might be able to get a clear grasp of the whole situation.

We went there, stayed there and returned to India all in barely three months' time. Mr. Brelvi was again good enough to remind me to redeem my promise; but I find it easy to be in the thick of the fight, bear all the consequences and then come out of it ready for another fight. To sit down and write an account of the first struggle somehow or the other is repugnant. I suppose I am too lazy and do not mind confessing that I hate writing unless it is forced on me. With this very mild apology, I redeem my promise after seven months. I want to give no unnecessary details to tire the readers of the "Chronicle." I think my story will give the non-Muslim readers in an easy form a pen-and-ink picture of the complicated affairs in Holy Hedjaz.

WHAT IS JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

The Jazirat-ul-Arab, or the Island of Arabia, comprises several provinces. It is called Jazirat-ul-Arab though strictly a peninsula, because it is bound on the North by the Mediterranean, on the West by the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea, on the South by the Indian Ocean and on the East by the Persian Gulf with the Tigris and Euphrates to form it into a 'Jazira' or Island. The more important countries (Provinces) in the Jazirat-ul-Arab are Palestine, Syria, Hedjaz, Asir, Yemen; Nejd and Mesopotamia or Iraq. I need not say that the Arabs of each province are proud of it and do not desire to be under the domination of any one of them. Especially is the feeling strong in Hedjaz, Yemen and Nejd. The people of Hedjaz, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia and Asir hold similar views of their faith. The Nejdis over a hundred years ago had become strong protestants, while a bigger portion of Yemen are Zedis, whose doctrines are a very mild form of Shiaism. Hedjaz enjoys a position of eminence and superiority owing to the birth of the Holy Prophet (May God's peace be on him) and having Holy Mecca and Medina within its boundaries. From time immemorial Holy Mecca had enjoyed its pre-eminence, and the whole of Arabia, even before the advent of Islam looked up to it with reverence and affection. Since the birth of the Prophet Holy Mecca and Medina command the respect and love of the whole Muslim world, so much so that every Muslim, whether in the East or West, North or South, turns five times a day towards Mecca while saying his prayers. Muslims believe that the Prophet Abraham laid the foundation of the first house for the worship of one God in Mecca and this House called "Kaaba" is the centre of the whole Muslim world.

SHERIFF'S BETRAYAL OF ISLAM.

With this preliminary explanation I am free to come to the point and narrate the story of our visit to Holy Hedjaz. I am sure the people in India who all have great love for their respective faiths can fully realise with what feelings of awe and affection a Muslim proceeds to Haj once in his or her life-time. Let me assure our friends that irrespective of the fact whether a man has been brought up in free and irreverent atmosphere of Europe or educated in the seclusion of religious seminaries, they all have equally that feeling of reverence and affection, and I cannot say with what great pleasure and expectations we had started on this cherished journey. For me, it was my first voyage. Maulana Mahomed Ali and Mr. Shuib Qureshi and even Syed Suleman Nadvi had travelled to Europe before, but for me it was my maiden voyage. We were full of expectations though we were conscious of having very serious work before us.

The story of the quarrel between Ibn Saud and Amir Ali is known to all and I need not give the details. Suffice it to say that Sheriff Hussain and his sons by rebelling against the greatest of their benefactors, the Khalif of Islam and Sultan of Turkey who had showered for centuries enormous gifts on them and their families and by joining the proclaimed enemies of Islam had forfeited all sympathies and respect of the Muslims which they had shown to them on account of their position of being the servants of the Holy 'Kaaba.' The Turks had never really ruled in Holy Hedjaz. They looked upon themselves and also called themselves as servants of the Holy places. They entrusted practically the whole administration to the Sheriff of Mecca showering on them favours for centuries. At a critical moment in the life of Islam this family was carried away by false promises of England to become renegades and rebels. With the hopes of getting the whole of Arabia under them, they brought disgrace on the good name of Hedjaz, the Arabs and Islam, and in the end they got what they deserved. All promises to rule Arabia ended in smoke and the deceived Sheriff Hussain got what he deserved and is to-day enjoying his rest in

(Continued on page 10.)

THE GOVERNOR AT KOLHAPUR

(BY VERITAS)

II

His Excellency is going to unveil the statue of His late Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati. We do not know what inscription is going to be placed on this statute. We have recently the benefit of the correct estimate of Chhatrapati's administration by one who cannot be called in any way hostile to the late Maharaja, by one who owes his elevation to the Dewanship to his biography of the Shahu Maharaj and from one who adorns the ministerial gadi of Kolhapur. Succintly put it is "dialatoriness in the disposal of work, laziness, bad system of work, want of intelligence or training and absence of necessary periodical checking." This faithfully portrays in the opinion of Rao Bahadur Lathe the condition of affairs prevailing in the last fifteen years of the late Ruler's regime. Mr. Lathe might have even described the insecurity of personal freedom and tenure of property from his own bitter experience of departure from Kolhapur in strange circumstances during the rule of the Maharaja whose glories he has sung in his biography. But even the meed of praise which he has bestowed upon Shahu Chhatrapati in the efforts to pose as a strong administrator does not reflect any credit upon the present Diwan. He could have envisaged the future and the great reforms he is bent upon introducing during his career without casting aspersions on the memory of the late Maharaja. It would therefore be very inconvenient for His Excellency to extol the administration of Shahu Chhatrapati in the face of the criticism officially levelled against the late ruler in the administration report of the State published by his son the present Maharaja.

MOCKERY OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency is going to open a bridge and a road and is going to lay the foundation stone of a museum. We hope Rao Bahadur Lathe will enlighten the public as to the machinery employed for constructing these works, as to whether the contractors were Brahmins, Marathas or Jains and how much excess percentage over the estimates officially made were sanctioned by the Darbar. This will give a correct idea of the thoroughness of the working of the Public Works Department under the zealous direction of the present Diwan. The most curious part of this whole show of the Governor's visit is the inauguration of the Hakha Panchayat. Outsiders may be under some delusion that the sonorous name indicates some representative institution like the federal parliament of Canada or an organisation of such unique importance. The Panchayat is not even equal to a glorified District Board at present existing in any British India District. It is woefully backward in composition from the point of view of the elected principle because of the absence of an elected president, of its meagre financial resources and the very limited scope which is assigned to it. Not even an Assistant Collector would have felt it a matter of any honour to be associated with the inauguration of such an antiquated institution. If one crosses the border in the adjoining Belgaum District the people there are clamouring for provincial autonomy, for the abolition of reserved subjects, for a full measure of self-government in the province and an effective control in the Central Government. They are pulsating with new ideas and are demanding real rights worthy of a self-respecting nation and are insisting upon self-determination in every walk of life. If His Excellency believes that the grant of this glorified District Board will mightily please the subjects of Kolhapur State he is sadly mistaken. Hopes and aspirations have crossed the frontier as sparks. If the Darbar wants to deceive the outside public that it is doing any public service by giving stones to people who are crying for bread they stand self-condemned.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

There is a history of a lamentable character behind this movement. Some of the intelligentsia of Kolhapur tried to organise a Popular Assembly of the State with a view to ventilate their wrongs and to claim the rights which their brethren in British India are enjoying. The so-called enlightend late Maharaja hunted out the leaders of people who were engaged in this effort. The persecution of these people struck such a terror into the hearts

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

A Clever Move.

It is a clever move on the part of Mr. Lloyd George and his friends to declare their opposition to the notorious Trade Unions Bill of the Baldwin Government on the ground that though the Liberal Party admits there are "uncertainties" in the Trade Union Laws, it would have them considered "only after elucidation by an impartial inquiry." The Liberal Party's denunciation of the measure as an obstacle to the efforts to promote industrial peace, is on the line taken by Mr. Thomas in his criticism of the Bill. But what the Labour Party will relish particularly is that although the Liberals consider there are "admitted uncertainties" in Trade Union legislation, there is a certainty now that the Liberal vote in Parliament and the attitude of the Liberal Press will be against the measure.

Uneasy Time.

Although the Mukden War-lord, Chang-Tso-lin, now the dictator of the Peking administration, has tried to force the hands of the Soviet with the hope of gaining more favour in the eyes of Britain, his raids into Soviet Embassies and his fulminations against Bolshevism are not likely to promote his cause amongst the people upon whose support his Government must ultimately rest. The Manchus are hated all over a China, and the Northern nationalists if only they can be so strong as their Southern cousins, will throw off the incubus of the Manchu despot in no time. Dr. Wellington Koo, the one Chinese diplomat in Peking of international repute, has already washed his hands of the dirty work of maintaining Chang-Tso-lin in power and the fact that so far he and Great Britain have failed to persuade the representatives of the Continental Powers to present identical notes to Canton in regard to the Nanking outrages, is an indication that the anti-Cantonese elements—foreign and indigenous—in China have an uneasy time of it.

The Right Attitude.

The fine example set by H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore in showing equal regard for interest in all the religious faiths prevailing in his territories deserves emulation on the part of those who are more anxious to see and to provoke religious differences and bitteries in the country than to follow the golden rule of seeking unity in diversity in the religious domain. His Highness in opening the New Jumma Masjid in his capital pointed out how his concern for the religious welfare of the Muslim subjects of the Mysore state was an inherited tradition in the royal family of Mysore, and made a very opportune reference to the "great clashes over the externals in religion" which he had noticed "lately in different parts of India." To him, they were only an exhibition of a "tendency to preserve the shadow rather than substance." We hope this just and penetrating analysis of the deplorable misunderstanding which at present mars Hindu-Muslim relations, will serve as an eye-opener to the fanatics on each side and make them see the light of reason.

Encouraging Signs.

Although in several parts of India religious fanatism raises its ugly head at present, there are encouraging signs that in the political domain responsible elements amongst Hindus and Muslims realise all the more keenly the need of more intimate understanding between the two communities. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar referred to this welcome feature when he said in an address in Madras that the Congress was becoming more and more a mass movement and that it was good of the Muslim leaders to have taken into consideration just at the present juncture the proposal for joint electorates. This is a generous and well-deserved tribute to those far-sighted Muslim leaders who have ventured to suggest this bold step of ridding India of the disease of communalism in the legislative field and if the Muslim community realises, as many of its leaders do, that there is no danger involved to the interests of Islam as such all the world over, if they perform their duty as Indian patriots, we shall reach our goal of Swaraj very rapidly.

Maharao of Cutch's Discourteous Attitude.

We publish elsewhere the letters which were addressed by the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Cutch People's Conference to His Highness the Maharao of Cutch. The letters speak for themselves. The first two letters and telegrams were addressed to His Highness over a month ago and yet the Maharao had not even the courtesy of acknowledging them. On Wednesday last the Secretaries of the Conference addressed another letter to His Highness who was in Bombay in view of his departure by to-day's English mail. But even this letter remained unanswered. We cannot too strongly condemn this studied discourtesy to a representative body. In view of this attitude of the Maharao, which is an insult to the people of Cutch, it is impossible to expect at his hands any redress of their grievances.

AU REVOIR COMRADE "SAK"

TIRED OF JOB HUNTING

JUSTICE PARTY LEADER'S CONFESSION

NEW PROGRAMME OF WORK

SOCIAL BETTERMENT OF MASSES

MADRAS, April 8.

At a meeting of the Justice Party held at the Soundarya Mahal to-day, under the presidency of Rajah of Panagal, it was given to understand that the Justice Party would devote itself more to the social betterment of the masses than political work. Sir A. P. Patro said they had grown tired of trying for appointments, but would in future take to social reforms with redoubled vigour.—Free Press.

CHOLERA IN KARNATAK

SIGNS OF ABATEMENT

BELGAUM, April 8.

The scourge of cholera which played great havoc in many villages in Karnatak last fortnight is showing this week distinct signs of decrease. Incessant efforts to check the epidemic are being made by Government Health Officers with the co-operation of the Local Boards of the Districts affected. Owing to this suddent outbreak the fourth annual conference of the Bombay Presidency Postmens and Lower Grade Staff Union which was to be held here during the Easter holidays under the Presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayarar Bar-at-Law has been postponed sine die.—A.P.

TO ERADICATE BRIBERY

LABOUR EXCHANGE PROPOSED

AHMEDABAD, April 8.

The joint representative board of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association has passed a resolution in favour of the establishment of a labour exchange in co-operation with the Millowners Association with a view to eradicate the practice of taking bribes prevalent in the local mills at the time of employment of operatives. It also passed a resolution recommending the appointment of a joint committee of the Millowners Association and the Labour Association with a view to avoiding delay in the settlement of disputes which produce lightning strikes—A.P.

CITY'S HOMAGE TO COMMUNIST M. P.

UNITE WITHIN THE CONGRESS'

MR. SAKLATVALA'S PARTING MESSAGE TO INDIA.

KNOCK-OUT BLOW TO CORPORATION

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall presented a very animated spectacle on Friday evening when hundreds of friends and admirers of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala had assembled there in a huge gathering to give the Comrade a hearty send-off. The C. J. Hall, extremely spacious though it is, was literally packed almost to overflowing. There was such a rush for seats. Most of the platform seats and the front rows below had been reserved in advance. It was, indeed, a treat to the eyes to look at that vast assemblage of men and women vying with one another to express by all sorts of manifestations their love and admiration for the redoubtable Comrade who sails back to England to-day. Among others the following were present at the meeting: Maulana Shaukat Ali; Mr. G. K. Nariman; Dr. Deshmukh; Dr. Sathye; Dr. Bajekar; Dr. Velkar; Mr. B. F. Bharucha; Mr. S. A. Brelvi; Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta; Mr. Kapil Ram Vakil; Mr. N. M. Joshi; Mr. K. F. Nariman; Dr. Bacha; Mrs. Bacha; Mr. Vima Dalal; Mr. Jamnadas Mehta; Mr. B. T. Desai and Mr. Horniman.

On making his appearance on the rostrum, the Communist M.P. was given an uproarious reception that kept resounding in the Hall for over a couple of minutes.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, who opened the proceedings, told the audience that owing to ill-health Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the advertised President of the meeting could not come to Bombay. He, therefore, requested Dr. Deshmukh to take the chair.

PRIDE OF INDIA.

In his opening speech Dr. Deshmukh said:

You have all heard the saying that some people are born great, some achieve greatness and there are some upon whom greatness is thrust. I belong to the last category. I take the chair only in obedience to your call for duty. When Mr. Saklatvala landed on these shores, we were given to understand that we would see a big figure with shocking locks. I am, I suppose, voicing the experience of all of you when I say that we were very much disappointed when we saw our Shapurji Saklatvala in our midst. We expected him to be an apostle of Bolshevism, that would spread anarchy from one end of India to the other but you all see he has done nothing of the kind. He has been as mild as any of us. Mr. Saklatvala is not the enemy of capitalists. He does not object to your keeping the legitimate share of property. The other day, the Parsee community of Bombay honoured him as their representative (Cheers.) I say we citizens of Bombay look upon him as the pride of the city. (Applause.) All India will be proud to claim him as India's best son and even the whole world will do him honour as an international hero. (Continued applause.) I hope it will not be long before Comrade Saklatvala again set his foot on Indian soil. (Loud applause.)

"I AM ONE OF YOU."

Amidst deafening applause, Comrade Saklatvala proceeded:

There are certain moments in a man's life, which are more difficult than the normal ones. These are the moments when emotion is more overpowering than reason. At this moment I also do feel a little overwhelmed, not with the thought that you have met with rejoicings that at last I am going back but with the thought that you have met to encourage and assure me that I am of you, I am one of you and I shall ever remain inseparably with you. (Loud applause.) I came to India with a definite object. I have spoken on many occasions with the same deliberate object. I came to study the new conditions that are prevailing here. When I return I feel the confidence, not the confidence of a blustering politician but the confidence of a hopeful brother. I want India to be a country where one man lives with another and not upon another. I have summed up a few of my thoughts in the past. I haven't got yet any opportunity to give you a picture of village life as it is led in India and as it is laid elsewhere on socialistic principles. My thoughts as regards the application of Communism to Indian villages are by this time too well-known. I have not the least doubt that the principles of Communism can be applied with great profit to our Indian villages."

"COERCION SHOULD CEASE."

You see in our villages that the legal ownership of a few privileged persons, in the society stands in the way of the production of wealth by the toiling masses. It is notorious in India that there are more people on the land than the fertility of land can support. Commonness of property and labour and the unity among the labouring classes will solve our agricultural and industrial problems in no time. The inventions of the modern times cannot be fully availed of unless we form our associations on socialistic and Communistic basis. I know that the immediate transitional period the first jump from penury to plenty, will be a Communist form of amalgamation of wealth. You put in the best talent and you can produce best results. The zemindars are using the poor peasants to their own ends. The world has now come to a stage when such coercion of the poor by the rich ought to cease."

BOLSHEVIK METHOD OF EDUCATION.

Take the question of village education. It's no use repeating political formula of compulsory elementary education. The problem of education can only be solved if our villages take to Communism. The students who are taught in one village should become missionaries for teaching the children in the neighbouring villages. That is exactly the process in which the Bolsheviks have spread education very rapidly throughout the nooks and corners of Russia.

MOVING IN VICIOUS CIRCLE.

"Let me put before you one or two propositions. What is it that makes for poverty and for moral and mental degradation? Can that poverty be removed by merely applying some patch-work theories of life? A few days back I circulated an illustrated hand-bill. I showed therein that all rags make paper; paper again makes bank-notes these notes make the banks; banks make interest and interest, in its turn, makes poverty; poverty once more makes rags. The whole thing moves in a vicious circle. Rags again make bankruptcy. It is no use changing the colour of notes. It is no use indulging in jugglery as Sir Basil Blackett. The system as it stands must be fundamentally altered.

THE COMMUNIST DOCTRINE.

We tell the peasants that they are the producers and hence the source of all wealth in the world. We tell them to work hard and cheerfully but we advise them seriously not to part with the product of their work unless they receive such a return from the society as will enable them to live in good and sanitary houses and not in mud huts.

When a worker is roused to the consciousness of his natural rights and privileges, he will refuse to live in mud huts. Then, all these workers will combine in producing all the necessities of life. They establish themselves over their mutual demands. If they see and realize that they are toiling for each other's welfare, everything will go on smoothly and the society will be a thousand times happier. If there is such a newly reconstructed society there will be no cause for one man's domination over another or one country's over another country. You cannot claim, in a civilized society, what you falsely call personal freedom. No single being in the society can say that he or she will not serve the society. In that case you will fall back on the original system in which people were savages used to go about naked and live on grass. A being is of the society and for the society.

The remotest origin of wealth is labour. Some people have got the fantastic notions that it is only rich people that pay Government revenue. But the fact is that that revenue every penny of it comes from the hard toils of a worker.

We, therefore, want to undo that law that legalises what is illegal on the very face of it. Economic development of the human race can develop only upon national solidarity and international unity. We say again and again that the safety of Capitalists demands poverty of the masses. The existence of industrialism on the lives of individual control, necessarily demands unemployment and misery."

SPECIAL APPEAL TO INDIA.

"To countries like India we have a better and a greater appeal to make. Before we get along we must make ourselves a one solid nation. We must nationalise our services and then we will see that we have got enough capacity to produce more raw material Nobody, in that case will refuse to work. Those who refuse to work shall automatically cease to use what is produced by other man's toil. This is the controlling factor that will guide a nation."

FOR THE JOY OF LIFE.

"I again tell you that poverty is not a religious doctrine. It is not a social growth. It is only an economic condition of your own making. It can be unmade simply by reversing our method of production. We must stop production for profit.

"We tell the workers to give their toils and service for the joy of life and not for the taking of life. Such a doctrine may clash with the existing Police Courts and laws but we cannot help it. We shall show that moral instincts are superior to legal clauses and therefore the legal clauses ought to go away. (Loud cheers).

"ENEMIES OF EMPIRE."

"Communists are described as the enemies of the British Empire. We have no time to waste upon the maniacs of the Empire. We are only pursuing the arch-thieves within the Empire. The whole position is not of possession of wealth but of domination of one man over another.

We are devoting ourselves to found uniform and universal peace throughout the world. We are pursuing a path that destroys insecurity and suspicion." (Applause).

REPLY TO CORPORATION.

"Do let me refer once more to our Municipal Corporation. It is not a personal matter but it is a matter of principle. I entirely agree with my critics who say that if communism is taken away, nothing is left in me. I ask them plainly that if communism is taken away, what is left of a City Corporation? Nothing but a gang of swindlers! What is a Municipal Corporation? It is a communistic institution on a large scale within the capitalistic state. It cannot exist if communism is not its underlying faith and basis. It renders communistic service as regards roads, light, water etc. The whole essence and the fundamental principle of a Municipal Corporation is to run communistic institutions." (Applause). "Progressive municipalities are demanding to abolish private ownership."

PLEA FOR A UNITED CONGRESS.

"Now my appeal to you. I am convinced more than ever that our Indian National Congress can again be made into a great national institution. Join the Congress with good heart and good cheer.

(Continued on page 12.)

MASTERLY EXPOSITION ON COMMUNISM

NO TAX CAMPAIGN AT ALIBAG

PROTEST AGAINST ASSESSMENT

PETITIONS DO NOT MOVE AUTHORITIES

NON-PAYMENT OF INCREASED TAX

The President of the Dharawadh Committee, Alibag wires:—

The agriculturists of Alibagh Taluka, Kolaba District, Bombay Presidency, are aggrieved at the cruel and unjust levy of increased assessment in the revision of the Taluka in 1926-27. The Taluka, after futile efforts by way of applications, petitions protests and motions in the Council is organising meetings at big centres to prepare the people for non-payment of the increased assessment, except under legal processes. Five big meetings were held, up to now and people have the full support for and faith in the movement, and the movement may rapidly spread to other talukas of the district also.

ADDING FUEL TO THE FIRE.

LIBERAL'S OPPOSITION TO TRADE UNION BILL.

LONDON, April 7.

Liberals have registered their opposition to the Trade Union Bill in an official amendment, expressing the opinion that the admitted uncertainties in the Trade Union Law should only be considered after the elucidation by an impartial enquiry. In the meantime, the Bill would hamper the efforts to promote industrial peace and divert time and attention of the Parliament from urgent measures of public and social reform.—Reuter.

SPANISH FORCES IN MOROCCO

PLANS FOR ANOTHER OFFENSIVE

LONDON, Apr. 8.

Madrid.—General De Rivera announces that the Spanish forces in Morocco will begin big operations soon, and that arrangements have been made with France.—Reuter.

REMEMBER "BLACK LETTER DAY"

LEADERS' APPEAL TO YOUTHS

'COMMUNAL QUARRELS MERE INSANITY"

"A day will surely come very soon when the Hindus and Muslims who have gone temporarily insane will sink their differences and unite again and snatch their birth-right from the hands of a beastly foreign Government," so declared Maulana Shaukat Ali in the course of a vigorous speech he delivered at a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road on Friday night under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to observe the third day of the Satyagraha week. A fairly good number of men and a few women attended. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was voted to the chair. Some Khaddar was sold by Maulana Shaukat Ali and others before the proceedings commenced.

Before the chairman was elected Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the Secretary of the organising Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, began to give a reply to the criticism against his communication published in a local morning paper, but Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas prevented him doing so saying that as he was the announced chairman of the night's meeting he would not allow that explanation to be given.

Mr. Jamnadas who was then duly elected chairman said that they had met there that night to celebrate the third day of the solemn national week. He was sorry to say that his recent experience of the leaders of the national activity in India at Delhi was very sad and he had found several of them behaving like children quarrelling for toys. He was sure the time had come when the young men of India should once again rise and take the reins of the national movement in their hands relieving the old leaders fond of civil war.

APPEALS TO YOUTHS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali who spoke next strongly deprecated the communal attitude of a few of the so-called leaders of the country and appealed to the youth of all communities in the country to sink their differences and unite into one nation. If the youth and the masses of the country united there was no power on earth to keep India in bondage. He was confident that the day on which both the great communities of the country would unite and snatch their freedom from the foreigners would come very soon.

BLACK LETTER DAY.

Mr. M. N. Talpade who was the next speaker recalled the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy and asked his hearers to remember that black letter day in the history of India. On that day General Dyer shot at an innocent crowd and made the respectable citizens of the country crawl on the ground thereby offering the greatest insult to the Indian Nation. That insult should be remembered always and the men of the country should try their best to acquire as much strength as possible to bring freedom nearer home as much as possible.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar then exhorted the Congress workers to organise the industrial workers and peasants, the masses of the country and stop the daily tragedy that was being enacted by the classes on the masses. The fact that a majority of their countrymen had to live on one meal a day was a tragedy than the Jallianwallah Baug. In Mr. Joglekar's opinion it was high time the Congress organisations concentrated their energy on the organisation of the masses and especially the working classes.

NEED FOR UNITY.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri said that the occasion was very sacred and leaving all other questions aside they should consider what their duty was under the existing circumstances. Unity among the different

(Continued on page 10).

FRESH RAIDS ON SOVIET FIRMS

ANTI-COMMUNIST CRUSADE IN FULL SWING.

RAID ON SOVIET EMBASSY CONDEMNED.

LONDON, Apr. 8.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist Commissioner for Foreign affairs called on the British Consul General and protested against the attitude of police in regard to the Soviet. Consul-General referred him to the municipal authorities who furnished the police guard enabling the Commissioner to enter the Soviet Consulate. The Commissioner made a statement declaring the action of the municipality an outrage on International rights. The Municipal police permitted several Soviet Russians to leave the Consulate after searching them, but turned back those refusing to be searched. Interviewed by the pressmen Mr. Linde, the Soviet Consul General was most indignant at the action of the municipality and intimated that a special meeting of the Consular body is to be held tomorrow to consider the action with regard to the affair.—Reuter.

CENSORSHIP OF PRESS

ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING

LONDON, Apr. 8.

Shanghai.—The action against the Soviet agents at Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai synchronises with an important anti-Communist move by Chian-kai-Shek who has forbidden the civilians to carry arms in the streets. This is aimed at the pickets and members of the Communist Civilian army. The Southern Troops yesterday evening, shot dead several armed agitators in the Native City who refused to disarm. Chang has also prohibited vernacular newspapers publishing anything from the Political Bureau at Hankow or any malicious propaganda, as these papers are read everywhere in Yongtse Valley. This will probably be the biggest blow, the Bureau has received since the Communists secured its control at Hankow. Chiang intends to call at Nanking soon the Kuomintang Party convention with a view to passing the new rule excluding the Communists from its membership All middleclass Chinese are solidly supporting Chiang's anti-Communist campaign and the Chinese Banks are supplying all funds he needs. He is receiving also customs sur-tax of a million taels monthly.

An important Conference of the leading Southern Generals at Shanghai yesterday, passed resolution in favour of strong action against the Communists. It is noteworthy, however, that moderate sections among Kuominating Party like Communits want immediate retrocession of the Concessions and almost equally strongly the anti-Imperialist section though they prefer labour weapon to mob violence.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 7.

Moscow.—A Semi-official agency giving account of the incidents at Peking says that full details are not yet available.

(Continued on page 10.)

COTTON FACTORY ON FIRE

DAMAGE OF ONE LAKH OF RUPEE

CALCUTTA, Apr. 7.

A fire in the Kapok Cotton Factory at Howrah this afternoon resulted in the entire premises being gutted. The fire originated in a godown stocked with cotton, and in a short space of time, both the ginning factory and the kapok factory were ableze Six fire engines were simultaneously at work, and the fire brigade, under the command of the Chief Director, fought the flames with promptitude. After hours of strenuous work the flames were brought under control. In addition to machinery, about 4,000 maunds of kapok stored in the godown of the ginning factory were destroyed. The property belonged to Messrs. Walcott & Co., and the damage is estimated at about a lakh of rupees.

It may be mentioned here that during the first week of April, the fire brigade has had to attend to no less than twenty-two fire calls.—A. P.

CONGRESS PARTY AND MADRAS MINISTRY

DISSATISFACTION IN CONGRESS RANK AND FILE

MADRAS, Apr. 8.

The vernacular press, both in Andhra-Desh and Tamil Nadu do not generally approve of the action of the Congress Party in the local Council in remaining neutral on the demand for the ministers salaries.

Mr. Atmakuri Govindachari, editor, "Satyagrahi," and a member of the All-India Congress Committee, has given notice of a resolution condemning the Swarajists' attitude towards the ministery.

Mr. Annapurniah, editor of the "Congress", has given notice of a similar resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee.—Free Press.

CONGRESS—A MASS MOVEMENT

SJT. AVENGAR DESCRIBES PAN-ISLAMISM AS MOONSHINE

MADRAS, Apr. 7.

Addressing a crowded public meeting to-day at Gokhale Hall, in connection with the national week, Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar stated that the Congress movement was becoming more and more a mass movement. The Congress was to-day more international than it was ever before. It appeared to him that it would be able to forge real Hindu-Muslim unity this time. It was very good of Muslim leaders to have taken into consideration the proposal for joint electorates. He expressed himself in favour of the extension of the Reforms to the frontier province and denounced pan-Islamism as moonshine.

Professor Jitendralal Bannerji, and Messrs. Basanta Kumar Mullick and T. Prakasam were among the other speakers.—A. P.

MISLEADING PROPAGANDA ON CHINESE AFFAIRS.

PLEA FOR SENDING CORRESPONDENTS

BENARES, Apr. 8.

To-day's issues of "Aj" support the suggestion of sending correspondents to China so that the real situation of that country could be had. It says that the telegrams received via London do not serve the purpose and they often appear to be propaganda against the country which is struggling for the attainment of its freedom.—Free Press.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN HUBLI PLEADER

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Apr. 8.

Mr. Subbarao Byahatti, the well-known pleader of Hubli died yesterday night at the age of 86. He was an elected member of the Hubli Municipality for 40 years. He was very influential with many Ruling Chiefs and princes noteably with the Maharaja of Mysore. In his death Hubli has lost one of its great old citizen.

MADRAS MINISTER'S ADVICE TO LABOUR UNIONS.

MADRAS, April 7.

The Hon. Mr. Subbarayan, Chief Minister, addressed a meeting of labourers this evening at the Labour Union premises. He said he believed strikes could help in raising their condition but it was an extreme weapon to which they could resort only after deepest deliberation about the justness of their case and their resources and when they were fully prepared for the consequences. In his official capacity he assured them of every sympathy.—Free Press.

BENGAL GOVT. START AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

CALCUTTA, April 8.

With a view to train the children of the agriculturists in the improved methods of agriculture, the Government of Bengal has recently decided to start three elementary agriculture farm schools. In the first instance they are proposed to be of experimental nature. Young men after they have finished their primary course will be admitted to these farms. Emphasis will be laid on the practical aspect of agricultural industry.

All expenses will be borne by Government.—Free Press.

On the 6th inst., Mr. G. E. Chatfield, Commissioner, Northern Division, performed the opening ceremony of a well at Dhandhuka where great scarcity of water is experienced. The well was constructed at a cost of about Rs 20,000.—Free Press.

HEDJAZ OF TO-DAY

(Continued from page 8.)

Cyprus (called Kabrus by the Arabs) and would soon go into his own 'kabr' (grave) in that Island.

IBN SAUD'S ANTECEDENTS.

Ibn Saud, the Sultan of Nejd, belongs to the old family which gave freedom to Nejd. Over a hundred years ago a reformer by the name of Mahomed Abdul Wahab was born in Central Arabia and he started a sect of his own which wanted very strict adherence to the tenets of Islam as understood by him. He had no success anywhere until one of the ancestors of Sultan Ibn Saud joined his faith and by compulsion and propaganda induced his own people and his neighbours to embrace his faith. I have no desire here to describe what that faith teaches. Suffice it to say that the people of Nejd who gradually came to be called Wahabis were different in their ideas of Islam from Muslims in other parts of Arabia, and gradually, owing to sectional fighting, bitter feelings sprang up between them and their neighbours. In their zeal for the propagation of their own idea of Islam, they fought with their neighbours, rebelled against the Khalif of Islam, the Sultan of Turkey and conquered Hedjaz and occupied two most holy places of Islam. The Sultan of Turkey through the help of his Egyptian Viceroys turned them out of the Hedjaz and they had to take shelter after enormous losses in the wilds of Nejd in Central Arabia. Off and on they had been fighting their suzerain power, Turkey, and at the time of the last Great War their relations with the Khalif of Islam were strained, and those who have read Mr. St. John Philby's book, "The Heart of Arabia", would know how England bribed, cajoled and bullied Ibn Saud into throwing his lot with the allies, but not to the same extent as the Sheriffs of Mecca. He would have done the same, but there were no two Arabian Empires to be given away. One was already promised to Sheriff Hussain and his chief rival Ibn Saud could not be expected to be as enthusiastic as the future King of United Arabia. But all the same, money and arms were given to both—to one by the Foreign Office in England, to the other by the Government of India. And friendly advisers and devoted English friends in the shape of Lawrences and Philbys were sent out to make the two fight against each other—Arabs killing Arabs, brothers against brothers—and both the fighting parties, pensioners and devoted adherents of one and the same Power, England. The history of the whole affair is so dirty and mean that no Arab or Muslim can read it without a sense of shame and humiliation, a grim determination in his heart of hearts to undo the wrong.

(To be continued.)

THE GOVERNOR AT KOLHAPUR

(Continued from page 8.)

of the intelligentsia of the Kolhapur State that the baneful effects are discernible even now. Abject slave-mentality is visible everywhere and hardly a man breathes who has the courage of his convictions to speak out his mind. Demoralisation engendered by despotic rule has reached its climax at the present time in Kolhapur. That after the lapse of twenty-five years and after a change in the rulers the same deplorable state of things should prevail is a sad commentary on the present regime. And when inspite of this, such a sham institution as the Hukha Panchayat is ostentatiously paraded it is nothing but adding insult to injury. That Sir Leslie Wilson should have consented to associate himself with this effort of the Darbar to hoodwink the public into the belief that they are favoured with a measure of progressive reform is highly objectionable. A statesman of Sir Leslie Wilson's position, who is acquainted with the history and the constitutional growth of Dominions and who is keenly interested in the problem of Reforms, should have condescended to lend the weight of his name to an institution which is a relic of bygone times and a remanant of irrational autocracy is anything but edifying. Constitutional Governors are to lay down high ideals to the people. They should not play with such baubles which lower them in the estimation of all thinking people.

BURMA COUNCIL ELECTION.

RANGOON, April 7.

Messrs. H. B. Prior of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation and W. T. Henry of the Irrawady Flotilla Company have been declared duly elected to the Burma Legislative Council for the Burma Chamber of Commerce constituency in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. F. H. Wroughton and R. Sinclair.—A. P.

CAIRO-BAGHDAD AIR MAIL

LONDON, April 7.

Until further notice the Cairo-Baghdad-Basra Air Mail Service will operate every week instead of fortnightly as hitherto.—B. O. W.

FRESH RAIDS ON SOVIET FIRMS.

The Foreign Commissariat has enquired of the Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Moscow and also telegraphed to Foreign Minister at Peking but hitherto no information has been received from either channel. It points out that it is not clear whether the raid was effected under the order of Chinese Government by the local authorities or was the act of Mukden generals. It is also not clear how the armed police and soldiers could appear in inviolable legation quarter which was only possible with the direct consent of powers. Pending further information the Foreign Commissariat is abstaining from taking any steps.—Reuter.

RAID ON SOVIET BUSINESS HOUSES

FRENCH CONSUL SIGNS SEARCH WARRATN

LONDON, Apr. 8.

Tientsin.—The Chinese police with search warrants countersigned by the French Consul raided five Soviet commercial concern in the French Concessions which were suspected of distributing Soviet propaganda including Soviet Dahl Bank and carried off documents alleged to be of a suspicious nature.—Reuter.

RAIDING OF RUSSIAN EMBASSY

SOVIET GOVT. CONTEMPLATING ACTION

LONDON, April 8

Peking.—That the action of Chinese in raiding the Russian Embassy buildings has been referred to Moscow and Soviet action is awaited. It is intimated in the note of Chernyck, that the Soviet Charge d'Affaires to Chinese Foreign Office have protested against it.—Reuter.

FIRE IN CONSULATE FURNAC ROOM.

SECRET PAPERS BURNT DOWN

LONDON, April 8.

Shanghai.—It transpires that police have no intention at least at present of raiding the Soviet Consulate General here. Their orders are merely to prevent anyone from entering or leaving the building.

White Russian unit and local volunteers are assisting the police. One visitor to Consulate whom the police stopped was the Chinese Foreign Commissioner, who refused to be searched and therefore was not allowed to enter. Someone broke the window of the furnace-room in the basement from which the Consulate was heated. The Breakage revealed that the floor was heavily littered with papers apparently about to be burnt.—Reuter.

POLICE SURROUNDING SOVIET CONSULATE

LONDON, April 7.

Shanghai.—The police are surrounding the premises of the Soviet Consulate-General preventing entrance and egress. Presumably, they are about to carry out a raid.—Reuter.

BRITISHERS TURNING BACK

PLACES ON YANGTSE RIVER EVACUATED

LONDON, April 7.

There are now no British subjects or warships on Yangtse river above Hankow. In accordance with the decision of the British authorities the British Consuls and the rest of the British communities have been completely evacuated from Chungking, Ichang and Changsha and have been brought down to Hankow. The withdrawal of His Majesty's Ships Teal, Mantis, Woodcock and Widgeon to Hankow is announced to-day by the Admiralty.

The Secretary for War stated in the House of Commons to-day that the destination of the fresh brigade ordered to China was Hong Kong.—B. O. W.

TRUTH ABOUT "IDENTICAL NOTES."

POWERS FIGHTING AMONGST THEMSELVES

LONDON, April 7.

Delay in presenting identical Notes regarding Nanking does not mean that there is hitch in the negotiations between the three Powers. It has found that there are many matters to be discussed and great many interests to be considered. It is authoritatively stated that France or Italy may join in the protest. Negotiations are proceeding both with Rome and Paris.—Reuter.

FATE OF SHANTUNG COMMANDER.

GOES TO GALLOWS FOR SURRENDERING SHANGHAI.

LONDON, April 7.

Peking.—It is confirmed that Pishouchen, Commander of Shantung troops defending Shanghai has been executed for treachery in surrendering Shanghai to the Cantonese. It appears that Chang-Tsung-Chang was willing to condone the offence, but the Governor of Chihli Province insisted on the supreme penalty.—Reuter.

CRISIS IN NORTHERN GOV

WELLINGTON KOO RESIGNS PREMIERSHIP

LONDON, April 7.

Wellington Koo has resigned the Premiership of the Northern Government to Chang-Tso-Lin. It is reported that General Yang-Yuting, Chung-Tsu-Lin's chief adviser will succeed him.—Reuter.

GOVT'S CHINA POLICY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS APPROVE ACTION

LONDON, April 7.

Vote taken on China debate in the House of Commons last night gave Government a majority of one hundred and sixty. Many questions were addressed to the Foreign Secretary during the sitting. Colonel Wedgwood (Labour), asked whether the policy of complete neutrality in the quarrels between the North and South in China which had been observed by British forces in Shanghai would be observed also as between many rival parties among the Nationalist forces. To this Sir Austen Chamberlain replied: "His Majesty's Government have no intention of being drawn into the Chinese civil war whatever form it may assume."

SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN CHINA

Replying to Conservative members question regarding Chinese propaganda of Red International and action he proposed to take in view of the recent note to the Russian Government, Sir Austen Chamberlain said: Appeals of the kind refered to form part of the ordinary programme of the Third International and the recent events in China have provided them with fresh opportunity of endeavouring to mislead the opinion of the world by entirely false statements. Anti-foreign feeling in general and anti-British feeling in particular has undoubtedly been encouraged and stimulated from Moscow. The British Government did not think it expedient to take further action on his note or the Soviet Reply at present.—B. O. W.

ANXIOUS ABOUT PEKING BRITISH SUBJECTS

UNDER SECRETARY'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

LONDON April 7.

Locker-Lampson, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that the question of the safety of British subjects in Peking was one of the main problems created by the existing conditions in China which had been engaging the anxious attention of Government. He declined to make any further statement as to what steps were being taken.—B. O. W.

PLIGHT ON PASSENGER BOAT

BLUEJACKETS AVERT A TRAGEDY

LONDON, April 7.

Hong Kong.—Rough weather and helplessness of the Chinese passengers rendered very onerous British bluejackets task in rescuing 1,500 Chinese emigrants on board the Dutch vessel Tjilboet bound from Singapore for Hong Kong, which ran aground near here. Two holds were filled with water. Two British cruisers and one destroyer stood by. Chinese seemed to be dazed. Bluejackets carried women and children from Tjielboet to boats and from boats to tugs or on board the cruiser.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PUT UP STRONG DEFENCE.

PROGRESS OF BRITISH EVACUATION

LONDON, April 7.

Shanghai.—The latest wireless despatch from Hankow indicates that the Japanese are defending their Concession in a determined manner. No Chinese troops are permitted to trespass into the Concession territory. The Japanese landing party of 300 is already on the shore and this will be doubled when the Japanese cruiser "Tenryu" arrives there. General situation in the city is reported to be steadily becoming worse. Lawlessness is increasing and all Foreign residents are gradually departing. Russians and Germans are now hurriedly joining the general exodus. The Chinese population is uneasy. In accordance with the decision to evacuate completely up-river areas, the British gunboats, Consuls and the rest of the British communities in Chungking, Ichang, Changsha and Chenglin are being brought down to Hankow.—Reuter.

JAPANESE MARINES FIRED AT

LONDON, Apr. 8.

Shanghai.—A party of Japanese marines patrolling the Municipal road in the Northern District were fired on at midnight by snipers from alleyways and rooftops, and one marine was seriously injured. The patrol replied with machine-gun fire. Shots were exchanged for an hour, and finally snipers withdraw when the British and Japanese reinforcements arrived. Shipping broke out later in the new area in the same district, and the Japanese replied; but all was quiet by three in the morning. This is the first serious casualty in the course of frequent similar exchanges during the past fortnight.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL SECRETS

COLIN MEYER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

LONDON, April 7.

Colin Meyers has been committed for trial, bail being refused.—Reuter.

(Retired Naval Lt.-Commander Colin Meyers was charged at Bow Street on March 17 with infringing the Official Secrets Act and remanded into custody for further investigations to be made. On March 24 the case came up for hearing and Mr. Eustace Fulton outlined the case for the prosecution, which was to the effect that Meyers was alleged to have retained in his possession a number of plans relating to submarines X-1 and O-1 entrusted to him by his Chief Officer, the Commander of H.M.S. Dolphin, prior to Meyers' retirement on January 26, when he was Instructional Officer and Senior Submarine Officer at Gosport and Commander of submarine M-2.)

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN AT KEW

MR. H. C. SAMPSON APPOINTED ECONOMIC BOTANIST

LONDON, April 7.

Mr. Hugh C. Sampson, the former Director of Agriculture, Madras, has been appointed Economic Botanist to Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The appointment which follows the grant of 4,000 sterling per annum for 5 years by the Empire Marketing Board to the Royal Botanic Gardens will enable Economic Botanist attached to Kew either to visit Dominions and colonies or to set free superior officer of Kew staff for it. Sampson began his agricultural career in South Africa. Since his retirement in 1922 he has been conducting research on cotton and other economic products in Nyasaland, under the auspices of the Empire Cotton Growing Association.—Reuter.

MYSORE MAHARAJA'S OFFER.

MAHATMAJI TO GO TO NANDI HILLS?

BANGALORE, April 8.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has sent a telegram to Gandhiji offering his bungalow on the Nandi Hills and all facilities for his stay there.

It is understood that it is likely Gandhiji will close with the offer.—Free Press.

SUZUKI COMPANY'S POSITION IN JAVA

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

LONDON, April 7.

Batavia.—In connection with the difficulties of Suzuki Company, it is understood here that the firms' position in Java at present does not warrant any anxiety. It is expected that its business here will be carried on normally and it is thought that its losses have been outside Java.—Reuter.

LORD COMMISSIONER OF ADMIRALTY.

SIR M. HODGES TO SUCCEED SIR H. BRAND.

LONDON, April 7.

Sir Michael Hodges has been appointed Lord Commissioner of Admiralty and Chief of Naval Personnel in succession to Sir Hubert Brand.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Arthur Joseph Curgenven, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as an additional judge of the Madras High Court from the date on which he assumes charge to 19th October, 1927.—A. P.

As Kumb Day draws near thousands of pilgrims are daily pouring in. About a thousand Yogis with half a dozen elephants passed in procession this morning.—A. P.

It is understood that the Revenue Board has dismissed the application of Sadhu who claimed to be the second Kumar of Bahwal for public enquiry into his identity. His request for withdrawal of the declaration that he is an imposter has also been refused. In opposing the application the other side stated that the real Kumar died at Darjeeling a long time ago.—A. P.

The new building of the Madras Nurses Club was opened this afternoon by Viscountess Goschen in the presence of a distinguished gathering. After the opening ceremony His Excellency the Governor unveiled the portrails of Viscountess Goschen and Sir G. G. Giffard, former Surgeon General, Madras, both of whom had taken a great interest in the formation of the club.

SHATRUNJAYA DISPUTE

REQUEST TO VICEROY.

The following is an English rendering of a resolution passed unanimously at a meeting of Jains held at Cambay on 1-4-1927. The resolution was proposed by Mr. Ambalal Ishah and seconded by Mr. Nagindas Javeri:—

"It has been a year since the sacrifice of the pilgrimage by Jains to Holy Tirthadhiraj Shri Shatrunjaya. To-day marks the beginning of the second year of sacrifice. This meeting of the Jains of Cambay declares its utmost faith in the All-India Jain Congress' command for the sacrifice of the pilgrimage, and with a vow of painfully adhering thereto until the Jain Community gets justice, to satisfaction, in respect of its long established and acknowledged rights for the preservation of the holiness etc. of the Tirthadhiraj without any hindrance, it requests most emphatically the just and righteous supreme Government for healing the heart-piercing wound made on the community in the form of a shock met, in addition to daily afflictive attitude shown by H.H. the Palitana Darbar, by the decision of the A.G.G. in respect to our said holy Tirtha that is, to the community, even more than life and that, in the belief of the community, surpasses even the whole of the world's wealth."

LARKHANA RIOTS

ALLEGED RING-LEADERS SURRENDER TO POLICE.

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 8.

Nazar Ali and Ahmeddin, alleged to be ringleaders in the Larkana riots, have surrendered to the police They have been put up in the lock-up.—Free Press.

EDUCATION MINISTER AT DHANDUKA.

AHMEDABAD, April 8.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Haridal Desai, Minister of Education, had a busy time for the last two days at Dhandhuka. On the 6th he was given an address of welcome by the Taluka Local Board.—Free Press.

REMEMBER "BLACK LETTER DAY."

Continued from page 9.

groups was the first essential thing and it was up to them to strive for it.

The chairman then concluded the proceedings with a final appeal for unity among all parties for the sake of one purpose—attainment of Swaraj.

MARWADI VIDYALAYA MEETING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It was very surprising to find that Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas the president-elect of National Week meeting held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday night prevented Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the organising Secretary of the National Week meetings on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, from replying to certain unjustified and false criticism that had appeared in one of your morning contemporaries. Mr. Nimbkar was speaking in the beginning of the meeting and the president was not till some time after then proposed. Of course Mr. Nimbkar stopped at once and Mr. Jamnadas was then formally elected the president. I think it was a very surprising attitude and never expected of so sober a constitutionalist as Mr. Jamnadas.—Yours, etc.,

A SPECTATOR.

NATIONAL WEEK IN NAGPUR

MR. ABHYANKAR'S ATTACK ON RESPONSIVIST MINISTRY

NAGPUR, April 7.

The Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee is celebrating the annual celebration of the National Week. Addressing a meeting to-day Mr. Abhyankar criticised the doings of the C. P. Ministers and the leader of the Nationalist Party in withdrawing the motion of adjournment relating to B.-N. Ry. strike. He condemned the Nationalist Party for no securing support for Mr. Mande's scheme of mass education. He showed how the Party which boasted of fighting within the Cabinet had become helpful to the bureaucracy.

Mr. Ogale in defending the Nationalist Party showed certain inconsistencies of the Congress Party in the Assembly, the Madras Council and the C. P. Council.—A. P.

EASTER STABILISATION BILL IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 7.

A Bill for stabilisation of Easter has been introduced by a private member in the Commons but the Prime Minister has made the question of granting facilities for its further consideration dependent upon strong public support being forthcoming for the measure. One hundred and eightysix members of Parliament have now declared themselves favourable to the principal of the bill and one hundred seventeen members have expressed desire for early discussion. In these circumstances Government will be asked to give a date for the second reading.—B. O. W.

WHITE SLAVE HUNTERS

ENGLAND ONE OF GREATEST SOURCES OF SUPPLY AMAZING DISCLOSURES BY ONE WHO HELPED LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Amazing disclosures of the shameful White Slave trade, together with facts and figures collected by one who supplied the League of Nations Commission with a great mass of data, are made in the authoritatives article below. They shed a lurid light on the greatest scandal in the world, a nefarious traffic that ought to be stamped out altogether.

If anyone doubted the existence of an organised traffic in women and children he can doubt no longer. Expert investigators, representing many countries, have presented the League of Nations Council, sitting in Geneva, with a report which is based upon inquiries made in 28 countries and upon the evidence of more than 6,000 people, of whom the vast majority are directly connected with the White Slave Trade.

Never before has any association or government department issued so detailed or so terrible a report upon this international evil.

It has been proved beyond all question that many hundreds of women and girls, some very young, are transported each year for immoral purposes.

The majority of the victims are taken from Europe to South and Central America or to North Africa.

Youn gir's are most sought after because they supply the greatest profit or command the highest profit. Certain countries, have a demand for young girls only.

The investigating experts admit that the full extent of the traffic cannot be closely estimated, but there is no doubt that it attains "considerable dimensions."

In view of the fact that 5,000 of the 6,500 persons interrogated were known to be connected with the White Slave Trade, the dreadful significance of the words condreadful significance of the words "considerable dimensions" becomes immediately apparent.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO GOVERNMENTS.

There were two sources of information open to the Investigation Committee. The first was by direct inquiry from the Governments of the various countries. These Governments supplied answers to a questionnaire submitted to them, and were often able to furnish other valuable information through their own officials on the spot.

The second method was by an exhaustive examination of private individuals, of whom the vast majority were, or had been, themselves concerned in this vile traffic.

To this end agents of the Investigation Committee did not hesitate to pose as traffickers, thereby learning details never before available of a terrible underworld organisation.

An analysis of the general report leads to the conclusion that South and Central America are the countries where the traffic is most extensive.

In Mexico the word "slavery" can be used in its most literal sense, for here the procurers buy and sell women and children as definitely as ever the "darkies" were sold on the plantations in the days of "Uncle Tom."

Women are imported wholesale by the proprietors of tolerated houses in Uruguay. The majority of the victims come from cabarets in Hungary, Austria and Germany.

In Europe, Portugal is one of the worst centres of the traffic, and the report shows that in this country 40 per cent. of the unhappy "registered women" are not more than sixteen to twenty years old.

SLAVERS' METHODS.

The Investigation Committee has discovered that women and girl victims are procured from four main classes:—

Those who have already fallen, and who, persuaded by deceptive promises, go willingly where the trafficker wishes.

Poor girls who are seduced by the traffickers and who, after being taken abroad, are either persuaded or forced to enter the tolerated houses.

Stage-struck girls who are decoyed into low-class touring companies and cabarets, where they are at the mercy of their clients.

Girls investigated into faked or real marriage with the traffickers.

DANCE-MAD GIRLS.

There seems to be no doubt that dance-mad girls who frequent night clubs and cabarets are among the most likely to fall into the procurer's trap.

One particular procurer in Europe boasted of the number of girls he could secure on any night with the aid of his little car. He declared that many of these girls "would pick up with anybody who would treat them to a pretty dress"—provided, of course, that the scoundrel told a plausible tale.

Apart from these dance crazed young women, it has been established that professional dancing girls, especially those employed in unimportant shows or cabarets, are particularly sought after by the White Slaves because there is a world-wide demand for them.

Most of these girls are induced to go abroad on the strength of dancing contracts, which are either fictitious, or else which provide employment in degrading conditions and so ill-paid that the girls are forced into an immoral life.

One among the tragically numerous cases of which the committee had evidence was that of a troupe of fifteen girls, all under age, which was taken out by a German woman to dance in an Athens cabaret. Seven of these girls, who, were sent home in a "pitiable condition," told harrowing stories of how they had been forced to sell themselves or starve.

Another troupe of girls was stranded in Buenos Aires. One committed suicide because she had contracted a disease, another, driven by starvation, tried unsuccessfully to take her own life; a third simply disappeared, and a fourth found a lover.

BRITISH DANCERS.

It seems only too certain that many British dancing girls have been lured board in this way, but in these cases the White Slave agents usually pose as theatrical agents, with offices in Berlin, Belgrade, Paris, Budapest, Marseilles, Bucharest or Vienna.

It is a significant and somewhat consoling fact that the traffickers regard the United Kingdom as a very "bad country" to work in because the British police keep so keen a watch on their movements.

One conclusion is inevitable after a study of this terrible report, and that is that tolerated houses are the essential basis of the White Slave evil, because they enable the traffickers to keep their victims in a condition of slavery which is profitable to everybody but the victim.

LICENSED VICE.

A special questionnaire was sent to those countries where tolerated houses exist or have existed. The representatives of Czechoslovakia, Latvia and Poland replied that they had abolished such houses because of the White Slave traffic.

The official opinion in Denmark, Poland and Uruguay was that all state regulation of licensed houses of this kind was a direct cause of the traffic, and the Dutch reply went so far as to state that experience in Holland had shown that the traffic depended on the existence of these houses and had practically ceased with their abolition.

The French reply was to the effect that a special commission was giving the matter serious consideration and had already forbidden the keepers of tolerated houses to employ foreign women.

The committee's clear deduction from all the replies was that licensed immorality cannot be excused either on the grounds of public order or social hygiene.

The first part of the committee's report of which the foregoing is a general summary, has been issued for immediate publication. The second part of the report, which deals with countries individually and contains details of cases so terrible and heart-rending that they cannot be made generally public is to be sent confidentially to various Government for their observation.

Considered as a whole, the investigating committee's report presents so vivid and complete a picture of the conditions of White Slavery that no member of the League of Nations can refuse to co-operate in a general campaign to bring this vile traffic to an end.

It is hoped that the movement will lead eventually to the preparation of a new International Convention which will replace the one drafted in 1910, which still remains unsigned and unratified by a number of Governments.—The "People."

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MAHILA MANDAL "S. S. LEAGUE"

Group Photo of some of the teachers and students of the Sewing and Cutting Class

"Chronicle" Photo.

Christ Church Old Boys (Jubbalpore), winners of the Aga Khan Hockey Cup.

A YEAR OF USEFUL ACTIVITIES

MAHILA MANDAL'S WORK

The following are extracts from the annual report of the work done during the year 1926 by the Women's Branch of the Social Service League:—

In 1922, soon after the Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League was started at Parel, sewing and cutting classes for women were opened in view of the absence of any such activity in the locality, and of the increasing population of the poor middle class there. These afternoon classes for married women, widows and grown-up girls having domestic duties to attend to, became very popular and this popularity of the classes led to the idea of starting an organisation of women residing in that locality. An Association called the Mahila Mandal was therefore formed and most of the students attending the sewing and cutting classes together with some other women in the neighbourhood joined as members.

INDOOR INDUSTRY.

The scope of the Mandal's work has been gradually widened and some of its activities have been considerably extended during the five years of its existence. A regular syllabus prepared in consultation with experts for instruction in sewing and cutting is followed in these classes, the whole course covering a period of 18 months. The classes are divided into the senior, the upper junior and the lower junior classes. The students are examined at stated periods and certificates are issued to the successful ones. The women who take advantage of these classes mostly belong to the poor middle class, and the classes are open to women of all castes and creeds.

In addition to sewing and cutting classes, special classes for teaching canvas-work and the art of making paper-flowers are also held on Tuesdays. The Mandal is greatly indebted to Misses Doctor, Mahalaxmiwala and Kaikobad for their voluntary and sincere help in starting and successfully conducting these classes. Also thanks are due to Misses Moses and Jojaf for continuing the same work. It is also proposed to introduce knitting and embroidery work in these classes as soon as a suitable teacher is available.

In the month of June, a First Aid class was started with 25 and in September a Home Nursing Class was started and the number of students on the roll was 28. Both classes were voluntarily conducted by Dr. S. W. Patil, L.M.S., J.P., to whom the League's sincere thanks are due. The League is thankful also to Dr. N. B. Vijayakar, L.M. & S., J.P., for having examined the students on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Association.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

About 25 women regularly took advantage of the small reading room maintained in the sewing and cutting clahses, consisting of Marathi magazines, and 172 books were issued from the travelling library boxes to 42 women. The English language class was started in the year under report for the benefit of the students attending the sewing and cutting classes.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

With the object of enabling the needy members of the Mahila Mandal to purchase sewing machines and material for making clothes, etc., for sale, a co-operative credit society has been organised and registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. A few members have till now taken advantage of this Society.

In pursuance of the object of the Mandal to give its members and the students attending its classes an idea of the various activities carried on in the City for the welfare of the public, visits to different institutions are arranged from time to time.

PARLE BRANCH.

At the request of some people residing in the suburbs a branch of the Mahila Mandal was opened at Ville Parle in March 1925. In the beginning a sewing and cutting class was started at Mr. Pardhi's bunglow, Mrs. Chandrabai Pardhi having kindly undertaken to supervise the class.

The total income realised from the members' subscriptions and donations together with fees received from the students of the sewing class was Rs. 1682-5-0 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 187-3-0.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

All ladies and gentlemen interested in the progress of women are earnestly requested to extend their help to the Mandal to carry on and develop ith activities, the Mandal being the only body in the northern part of the City that works for the educational advancement and economic improvement of the poor middle class women. The Mandal also aims at creating spirit of social service among the women of the middle class without whose help real work of social uplift among the working class women is impossible. There is a large field for social work among the women of this neglected locality and the Mandal confidently hopes to secure the sympathy and support of all ladies and gentlemen of enlightened views in the work already undertaken and proposed to be undertaken by the Mandal.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, April 7.

In League Football, First Division Leicester beat Cariff by 3 goals to 1 and in the Third Division, Southern Section Millwall beat Northampton by 4 goals to 1 at Northampton.—Reuter.

Y. M. C. A.'S GREAT FUTURE

REPUDIATION OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court presided at the annual meeting of the Y.M.C.A. this evening when Dr. S. K. Datta, National General Secretary, made a rapid survey of the work of the Y.M.C.A. in India and repudiated the statement that their work was political. But Dr. Datta stated self-government could be made a success if the people were prepared for it otherwise it would be a failure and the Y. M. C. A. in some little way were getting them ready for it. They tried to stand for racial co-operation. He predicted a great future for the Y.M.C.A.—A. P.

MYSORE INDUSTRIAL BANK

PETITION FOR WINDING-UP

The petition filed by Mr. K. Narayana Swami Iyer to wind-up by Order of Court, the Mysore Industrial Bank Ld., Bangaltre (City) comes up for hearing before the District Judge, Bangalore, on the 16th May, 1927. Many share-holders have intimated their intention to put in their appearance either in person, or by Solicitor, to support the petition.

DR. NAIDU ON PRESENT SITUATION

ADVOCACY OF CAPTURING SEATS OF POWER.

MADRAS, Apr. 8.

A big gold cup beautifully ornamented was presented to Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu by the readers and advertisers of the "Tamil Nadu" as a token of the great services rendered by the paper to the Tamil country.

In acknowledging the gift, Dr. Naidu stressed the necessity of facing facts and recognising practical limitations in the politics of to-day.

He said non-co-operation was a spent-up force and nothing remained for people but to capture as many seats of power from Government as possible and use them to national advantage.—Free Press.

(Continued From Column 6.)

good service that the Brahmins might be doing. Lalaji cited the pertinent name of Swami Dayanand himself who was a Brahmin by birth, but whose tenets formed the very bed-rock upon which the non-Brahmins are raising their superstructure of social equality. Hon. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh also had to administer a polite but a very stern rebuke to Mr. Amritkar, the leader of the non-Brahmins, who had expressed himself as hostile to the spread of the Co-operative movement only because it was in his opinion sponsored and availed of by the Brahmins.

HIRABAI AND SHRADDHANAND FUND.

Hirabai, the celebrated disciple of Mr. Abdul Karim, had gone purposely to Morsi with a view to supply her quota to the Shraddhanand Fund. She performed her "jalsa" of music which was declared by all present to be supremely delightful and melodious. She has been touring in this province it is said, at her own expense, and donating every pie of her earnings to the Fund of a Musical Academy to be started by her peerless preceptor. Her example is most commendable and worthy of emulation.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

Lala Lajpat Rai, Hon. Mr. Khaparde and Hon. Mr. R. M. Dehmukh were the recipients of addresses during these two days, viz., 3rd and 4th April. The Lawyers' Conference which was so loudly spoken of was not destined to see the light of the day. I am told that Mr. M. R. Jayakar whose name was definitely mentioned in connection with the presidentship of the said Conference had in unambiguous and emphatic terms declined to preside over it and that Mr. N. C. Kelkar had also declined to go over to Morsi.

CONFERENCE WEEK IN BERAR,

HARMONY BETWEEN OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS

LAND MORTGAGE BANK TO BE STARTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, April 7.

Morsi is a small town in the Amraoti district, without even a full-fledged High School. But it does not lack workers in the various activities of public life. It has its Congress organisation, Responsive Party workers, and workers in the field of Co-operative movement. And as if it were to complete the list, the non-Brahmin movement has also made the town of Morsi its chief centre of propaganda, although their sphere is restricted only to the low-bred, ill-tempered and perversely minded illiterates.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Co-operative Central Bank of Morsi having decided to erect its own building, the laying of its foundation-stone was entrusted to Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde. The high esteem and respect with which the people in Berar look upon the veteran leader was testified in the presentation of an address to Hon. Mr. Khaparde. The Co-operative Conference proper was held under the presidentship of Hon. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, the Minister of Agriculture. The gathering at this Conference included leaders of all shades of diverse opinions, the Responsivists, the Swarajists, the Santanis, the Social Reformers, the Moderates—all had come together on a common platform to serve the cause of the afflicted agriculturist class. How to redeem the agriculturist from the deep indebtedness in which he is at present plunged was one absorbing topic of the moment. The resolutions obtain a peculiar significance from the fact that they were passed under the presidency of the Minister himself and that the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, Mr. Trivedi, I.C.S., the "capable and popular official" was himself present at the conference.

NEED OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

The Hon. Minister, the Hon. the Home Member, the highest officials of the Co-operative and Agriculture Department were present and were seen freely moving, and living and having their being" among the masses. Even the lowliest of the low was seen accosting the Home Member and chit-chatting with the Minister. Mr. Trivedi, Mr. Usman and other officers were freely discussing topics of public interest. This has created a very favourable impression upon the mind of Lala Lajpat Rai himself, who in a private talk said that the conditions in other provinces seemed were different. Such a harmony among the officials and non-officials was bound to be fruitful of many results beneficial to all classes of the population. If Hon. Mr. Raghavendra Rao were present at Morsi, the picture of the Nationalists dominating the counsels of Government would have been complete. Lala Lajpat Rai is reported to have remarked in private that conditions in Berar were eminently suitable for the grant of provincial autonomy as regards the policy to be pursued in the matter of dealing with the Government.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

Hon. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, the Minister, corrected the erroneous statement of Mr. B. P. Pande by declaring amidst cheers that the C. P. Government was considering the scheme of establishing a Land Mortgage Bank for the province of Berar. All eyes are expectantly directed towards the materialisation of this scheme. In view of the fact that there are still in other provinces people who are still deploring and decrying their Ministeries, Hon. Mr. Deshmukh was "assured of full support in the matter of making his administration successful," in the course of the address presented to him.

THE HINDU SABHA AND NON-BRAHMINS.

The Hindu Sabha and the Hindu Social Conference were for the sake of convenience amalgamated into one, and the joint session was held under the presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai. Lalaji's life-long sacrifice, his indomitable patriotism, his sincerity and his touching eloquence have made a very deep impression upon the audience. A provincial branch of the Hindu Sabha has been formed at the Conference and the Shraddhanand Memorial Fund has been started. Some non-Brahmin mal-contents endeavoured to make a demonstration of their ill temper, and they did not lose a single opportunity of venting their spite against the unfortunate Brahmin community; but Lalaji dealt with an admirable tactfulness with them and impressed upon them the lesson that despite any ill-feeling they might be harbouring against them, it was due to the non-Brahmin to avail themselves of any

(Continued In Clumn 5.)

NO ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS

MAHARAO OF CUTCH'S DISCOURTESY TOWARDS PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

We publish below letters addressed to His Highness the Maharao of Cutch by the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Cutch People's Conference Executive Committee, which His Highness had not even the courtesy to acknowledge:—

SHRI CUTCHI PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD.
Chinch Bunder Umarkhaddi,
Meisheri Mansion.
Bombay 6th March 1927.

To,
His Highness Sir Khergarji,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
Maharao of Cutch (Cutch) Bhuj.

May it Please Your Highnehs.

The undersigned have the honour to inform Your Highness that they have despatched a telegram to Your Highness on the 3rd inst., as follows:—

"His Highness Maharao of Cutch., (Cutch) Bhuj.,

Committee Cutch People's Conference deeply regreatfully that certain boatmen in Mandvi who complained of harsh treatment before Deputation at Mandvi have been deprived of license and forbidden to leave Mandvi for so complaining without any proper investigation or judicial proceedings Committee protest respectfully but emphatically against this victimisation by purely executive fiat and urge upon Your Highness the regreattable injustice of such action and beg the same be redressed and justice and compensation meted out to said aggrieved parties.—" Secretaries Cutch People's Conference.

Your Highness has already been informed by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of a public meeting held in Cutch Mandvi, about the grievances complained of by some boatmen of Cutch Mandvi. Your Highness assured the deputation of the Cutch People's Conference that the sovereignty of law was an acknowledged fact in the State. In this case, however, the boatmen have been treated contrary to this assurance very harshly for no fault of their own. They have been dealt with not under the ordinary process of law; but by purely executive and may we add, irresponsible, action. We understand, also that the said boatmen have been deprived of their license or permit to ply for hire in Mandvi Harbour merely because they had the temerity to complain to the Deputation of the harsh treatment; and, as though this was not enough, they have been in addition ordered not to leave Cutch Mandvi. By such means they have been deprived of their means of livelihood as well as of any alternative, if necessary by going abroad, to eke out their existence.

It needs no words to point out to Your Highness that such proceedings are calculated seriously to embitter the relations between the ruler and the ruled—a consummation which neither the public nor, we feel sure, Your Highness desires. According to our information in this behalf, there has been no proper judicial investigation or proceedings; and our Committee cannot but protest respectfully but at the same time very firmly against what they feel sure is a glaring instance of victimisation. It does not at all add to the prestige of the State in a civilised community that irresponsible executive action should override the ordinary course of justice; for it cannot but result in material injustice.

Our Committee, therefore, begs to urge upon Your Highness the extreme inadvisability of such action and request Your Highness forthwith to redress the same, at the same time compensating the aggrieved parties for the loss of their means of livelihood and also to punish those officials who have been guilty of such a glaring piece of oppression.

In conclusion we feel constrained to impress upon Your Highness that the desire of Your Highness to cement the happy relations of perfect confidence between the ruler and the ruled can and will only be satisfied, in instances like this, which our Committee consider it an act of sacred duty to bring to Your Highness's notice, if summary justice is done by Your Highness's supreme authority in the State without respect of persons concerned. We have every confidence that Your Highness will immediately take up this our respectful suggestion and satisfy the just aspirations of your people as represented in the Conference of the People.

May we add for the information of Your Highness that this correspondence will be withheld from the press until after sufficient period has elapsed for the receipt of an acknowledgement of the same from Your Highness.

We have the Honour to be,
Your Highness,
Your most obedient servants,
JTt. Secretaries,
CUTCH PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

SHRI CUTCHI PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD.
Meisheri Mansion,
Chinch Bunder Road. Umarkhadi,
Bombay, 6th March 1927.

To
His Highness Sir Khengarji,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
Maharao Saheb of Cutch. (Cutch) Bhuj.

May it Please Your Highness,

The undersigned have the honour to inform Your Highness that they have despatched a telegram to Your Highness on the 3rd instant as follows:—

"His Highness Maharao of Cutch., (Cutch) Bhuj.

Devalia matter subject of public agitation and excitement amongst Cutchis and even non-Cutchis. It is cause of humiliation to Cutch and Cutchis. Committee suggests case calls for immediate investigation to vindicate prestige of Durbar and respectfully submits that only an early pronouncement on the subject will help to ease the situation."
Secretaries Cutchi People's Conference.

This question of the Devalia matter, as Your Highness perhaps is aware, is exciting considerable speculation in the Bombay public both Cutchi and non-Cutchi. This case has not only been reported in the Press, but there are published in Bombay innumerable leaflets for the same and they are only a fraction of the public agitation now going on in this regard. The facts of the case as reported constitute in themselves a serious case for immediate and open inquiry. Our Committee have, therefore, to address Your Highness specifically in this behalf not only because it is a matter of great humiliation to the Cutchis in Bombay, for such cases of oppression belie the fair fame of the ruler of Cutch; but also that, if true, events like this will cause the most serious apprehension to the Cutchi People whether they are living in or outside Cutch. Our Committee therefore respectfully submit to Your Highness that this is a case for immediate public investigation, not only to satisfy the demands of justice, but also to vindicate the prestige of the Cutch Durbar. In the name of Cutch People's Conference, therefore, the undersigned respectfully urge upon Your Highness that a public investigation immediately be held in the matter, before an absolutely unimpeachable tribunal or commission especially appointed for the purpose, and composed of men uninfluenced and uninfluenceable by either party to the question of issue. Further, we would also suggest that an early official and authoritative pronouncement on the matter outlining the course to be followed in this behalf by Your Highness's Government, would be the only means to ease the situation and to allay the apprehensions aroused in the public mind by these allegations.

We have the Honour to be,
Your Highness,
Your most obedient servants,
JTt. Secretaries,
CUTCH PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

SHRI CUTCHI PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD.
Meisheri Mansion.
Chinch Bunder, Umarkhadi.
Bombay 6th April 1927.

The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharao of Cutch,
Dariya Mahal, Nepean Sea Road.
Bombay.

Sir,

In accordance with the assurance given by His Highness at the time the Deputation of this Conference was received by His Highness of his willingness to receive at any time any member or members of our committee, we have the honour to inform you that our committee is desirous of waiting on His Highness the Maharao Saheb during his sojourn in Bombay. We shall, accordingly, be obliged if you will kindly ascertain His Highness's pleasure and convenience as to the day and hour when our committee could wait upon him, and let us know at your earliest convience of the same.

Our Committee, we are to add, would submit to His Highness their sense of profound disappointment at having received no reply or acknowledgement whatsoever from the Cutch Durbar to the letters and telegrams addressed by the Committee to His Highness. The Committee would also make some representation to His Highness with reference to the case of the Mandvi Boatmen, who, the Committee believe have suffered grievously at the hands of some of the officers in Cutch service; and whose complaint in that behalf has resulted, the committee feel, in a grievous miscarriage of justice so far. Finally the committee would also enquire what steps, if any, have been taken so far by the Cutch Durbar in regard to those matters arising out of the resolutions passed by the Cutch People's Conference, with reference to which His Highness was pleased to observe, in the course of the audience he granted to the Deputation of the Conference, that the Durbar was considering those matters and contemplating action.

A reply, per bearer, if possible, would be very much, appreciated.

We have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
CUTCH PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE
EXECUTIVE COMMITT.

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AU REVOIR COMRADE "SAK"

(Continued from page 9.)

Discard the defeatists' doctrine. Let us throw ourselves into one solid nationalism. Get into the Congress and reform it from within. Unite not always to agree but often to disagree. I appeal to you to make the Congress a united body."

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Mr. Saklatwalla then answered several questions that were asked him. Referring to the murder of Swami Shradhanandji he said he had written to Prof. Indra, the late Swami's son, to send a petition to the High Court asking pardon for the murderer of Swamiji. Continuing he said:—"India should be the first country in the world, where we should abolish that savage system of capital punishment. I don't believe in hanging and execution. The system of execution is, according to me, responsible for the system of murder. I don't believe that execution is either sensible, scientific or deterrent."

Referring to Lord Birkenhead's conspiracy against King George he remarked that the conspiracy was the act of a small gang of untried English criminals to which Lord Birkenhead belonged. It had been published by newspapers and exposed in the House of Commons.

Concluding Mr. Saklatwalla said:—"Though I am leaving you, I do not feel like leaving. I do appeal to you to throw yourselves into that great struggle of mankind and give us your proper share in establishment of a new civilization. (Loud and continued applause).

The Communist M. P. was then garlanded amidst sky-rending cheers.

PURSE PRESENTED.

Dr. Deshmukh presented a purse of Rs. 3,501 to the Communist M.P.

While proposing a vote of thanks to the distinguished guest, Mr. Jayasakhlal Mehta remarked that Comrade Saklatwalla had taken a vow of poverty. He then asked Mr. Saklatwalla to remove a certain misunderstanding that has been created as regards the public purses that were presented to him.

MISCONCEPTIONS CLEARED.

In reply, Mr. Saklatwalla told his friends that in all he had received not more than 15 thousand rupees by way of purses. He had repaid his personal debt of Rs. 8,000 an the rest has been exhausted by his continuous travels in the country.

Maulana Shaukat Ali personally thanked the Comrade and remarked that Mr. Saklatwalla had lighted a torch of patriotism throughout the nooks and corners of India.

PRAY VISIT AGAIN.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha requested Mr. Saklatwalla to visit India again as early as possible.

A rousing "Au Revoir" was given to the Communist M.P. after which the meeting dispersed.

SAKLATVALA'S VISIT

(BY D. N. UKUM.)

Your stirring speeches have brought us face to face with the supreme issue of our political programme—our preparedness for the great summons, of sacrifice and suffering.

You have advised us to put our house in order, and just as it would be with any sincere worker, you have spent much of your valued time in showing the right direction of our political emancipation.

You moral code has always called for a square deal in every sort of relationship—just the common call of humanity demanding relief to the distressed and a helping hand to the weak and over-burdened. While meeting your obligations thus, you have contributed much to our political thoughts.

In searching for our definite political programme, and in tackling the greatest problem of our National life, we are driven to the conviction that there is an urgent necessity of a definite lead in the Indian National Congress—of the establishment of a Labour Research College to carry on the work of the workers and Peasants' Party within the Congress and the formation of Youths League, the united programme for national salvation. If our various leaders rally to the standard of Congress surrendering and foregoing some of their ways which seem to them for Indian National happiness, we assure you that inspite of shortcomings we shall make a stand.

While we miss your valued suggestions, and the joy of working along with you, while we miss the happiness and thrill at your heart-boiling speeches, yet we hope you would advise us from the distant shores, watch our progress and help us to transform our humble acts into deeds of Indian citizenship and human brotherhood.

It is never easy to separate from friends, but our sorrow is greatly lessened, when we are certain that you will come to us once again.

We wish you to convey our fraternal greeting to the British workers and our gratitude to your electorates in the land of your adoption. ....

Mr. Saklatwalla has the best wishes of everyone for a restful and delightful trip.

BON VOYAGE BUT AU REVOIR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me a corner in your valued columns to indite what words of exhortation and goodwill a bird has come to whisper in my ears, on our dear "Sak's" impending departure to London this Saturday:

"Our heroic "Sak" even if quartered on the gibbet cannot hinder that his—Matru-bhumi—India, become one day, a whole or part of Britain: but he does hinder that it becomes, in tyrannous, unfair terms, a part of it! Commands still, as with a loud conscientious voice, from the inmost depths of his heart, that there be a just real union as of brother and brother, not a false and merely semblant one as of slave and master. Fight on, thou brave, true and valiant comrade, and falter not, through dark fortune and through bright, the cause thou fightest for, so far as it is time, no farther, yet precisely so far, is very sure of victory. The falsehood alone of it will be conquered, will be abolished, as it ought to be: but truth of it is part of nature's own Laws, co-operate with the world's eternal tendencies, and cannot be conquered.

Dear "Sak"—Poor India, down-trodden India bids you next Saturday, Farewell, "bon voyage" but "Au Revoir."—Yours, etc.,

"J.I.M."

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.
(Through C. M. PAREKH.)
Bombay, April, 8th.

		JUTE.			
Albion	..	585	Howrah	..	50/8
Alliance	..	665	India	..	
Alexandra	..		Kamarhatty		742
Anglo-India		466	Kankanarrah		560
Auckland	..	322	Kelvin	..	935
Barnagore	..	246	Khardah	..	540
Bally	..	2 9	Kinnion	..	1188
Birla	..	13/12	Lansdowne		330
Belvedere	..	670	Lawrence	..	730
Budge-Budge		607	Lothian	..	563
Caledonian		728	Naihati	..	t00
Chapdani	..	198	National		36/2
Clive	..	44	New Central		685
Craig	..	6/2	Northbrook		64/8
Cheviot	..	347	Nudea	..	54
Dalhousie		526	Orient	..	304
Delta		670	Presidency	..	11/5
Empire	..	63	Reliance		89
Fort Gloster		1053	Soorah	..	33
Fort William		420	Standard	..	526
Gondalpara	..	1212	Union	..	738
Gourepore		810	Waverly		8/12
Hukumchand		17/4	HESSIAN		15/10
Hooghly	..	97/8	JUTE		
			COTTON.		
Agra United			Dunbar		214
Bowaria			Keshavram Cotton		2
Bengal Nagpur		25	New Ring	..	
			COAL.		
Burrakur		15/14	Kurdi	..	
Bokaro Ramgur			Neetooria	..	..
Gusick & Musalia		7/6	New Kendah		..
Katras Jherriah		..	Ramegunge		29/12
			Samla Kendra		
			MISCELLANEOUS.		
B.B. Petrol'm.		6/12	I. Standard		
B.I. Corporn.		4	Wagon		26/8
B.I. „ D		..	Marshalls		
Burma Corp		..	Madon Theatres		5/11
C.P. Cement		..	Scindia Steam		..
Howra Oil			Titagar Paper		..
Hume Pipe		..	Thorney Croft		..
H.I. Still		11/8	Imperial Bank		1500
			.. Conty.		372

3 1/2 p.c. Paper 78/11.
45-55 Loan.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady. Cottons and coals remained unaltered. Government Securities were quiet. 4 p.c. New Loan (1960-70) 89/6.

Azimaddi Patwari, an influential taluqdar, whose named figured during the recent communal riots, his wife and a servant were murdered in their village. The dead bodies were brought here for post mortem examination.—A. P.

"AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK."

PATHE CINEMA.

Aileen Pringle, who has been distinguished among film starts for the beauty and modishness of her gowns, evinces a remarkable change in "The Wilderness Woman," the new Robert Kane production for First National, which opens tonight at the Royal Opera House. In "The Wilderness Woman," the beauteous Aileen is shown garbed in the best mail-order house garments. None of the styles she wears is later than 1905. She wears black shoes with white uppers, a tight coat and a broad straw hat perched a stop her head. According to the story of "The Wilderness Woman," Miss Pringle is supposed to be the daughter of an Alaskan miner who suddenly strikes it rich and sells out his holdings for a million dollars. Other stars who appear in the picture are Lowell Sherman and Chester Conklin, with Robert Cain and Henry Vibart in the supporting roles. Not the least important member of the cast is year-old bear cub, around whom much of the comedy of the picture revolves. "The Wilderness Woman" was adapted by Paul Bern and Paul Schofield from the Arthur Stringer Saturday Evening Post serial. Howard Higgin directed.

PRECIOUS CINEMA

That wonderful presentation of the Biblical story of the days of King Saul and King David, "The Shepherd King" which has been showing at the Precious Cinema (Lamington Road) to-night and this week for another short run, and should prove just as popular. The story of the Israelites reaching the Promised Land and overcoming the Philistines is too well-known to need recapitulation and it is made more interesting by the inclusion of a romantic interest. Violet Mercereau is seen in the leading part with a strong cast in support. It is a vivid, romantic, spectacular love drama set in the shadow of the pyramids and in the Holy Land 'the Shepherd King' Here's the most romantic love story of the ages with pomp and gleaming pageantry of the court of King Saul brought down to modern times.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

What harm newspaper publicity and notoriety can do persons in public life when scandal turns its forces against them is the central theme of William de Mille's latest production for Paramount "The World's Applause"—7 parts, features Bebe Daniels and Louis Stone, which comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. Bebe Daniels has the rose of Corinna d'Alys, a successful actress, whose high place has been largely due to her insatiable search for publicity. The programme includes a Comedy.

MUSICAL CONCERT

The well known Indian Musician Sangit Ratna Professor Abdul Karim Khan gave his two performances last Saturday and Sunday at the Gaiety Theatre before a crowded audience including some leading musicians and ladies and gentlemen of the city. Both the days the programme was a peculiar one. It included Carnatic and Hindustani Ragas. He handled the Ragas of the Carnatic Music in their own ways, and was also free of the overgrowths. It was very pleasing to hear the Professor. It is very rare that a Hindustani Gavaiya is able to render Carnatic Music with the same feelings. His mastery over Carnatic music proved as surpassing as his volumes of knowledge in Hindustani Music. At the request of many lovers the Professor is giving his two more concerts at the Gaiety Theatre, on Saturday night and Sunday evening.

"HALF A LOAF"

After quite a long break we are to have the pleasure of once again seeing a London comedy company in Bombay, for on Monday next the Forbes Russell Comedy Company open a short season at the Excelsior Theatre with "Half a Loaf", a rattling good comedy at present showing at the Strand Theatre, London, with great success. This is to be followed by a thriller, "Five Miles Out", which it should be pointed out is not the bootlegger play of similar title, and finally, giving a blank night on Good Friday, Noel Coward's "Fallen Angels" which has made a great hit in America. The Company has already shown at Karachi and Poona prior to appearing in Bombay, and from both these places come very high recommendations. A small band of nine artistes, four ladies and five men, they work hard, but apparently with great success. That a successful season awaits them seems assured, for Bombay appreciates a real theatrical company much more than it does an ordinary concert show, and of the former we get so few.

The Joybells are with us for only two more performances, to-night and to-morrow evening, after which they move on towards the Far East. They present a surprisingly good cabaret show, and it is surprising that the support they have received during the past few days has not been quite as hearty as it might have been. A visit would convince as to the real ability of this small band of entertainers, and it is to be hoped that Bombay will at least give them a couple of real bumper nights to remember the city by when they go off on their travels.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

When not occupied by theatrical performers, the Excelsior Theatre is presenting Jack Pickford's latest film, "Waking Up the Town", a rather unusual picture story that ought to have the effect its title indicates in Bombay. The whole story revolves around a scientist's discovery that the world is coming to an end on a certain day. This fact converts a young garage hand into a financier and "big business" man within three weeks, wins him a wife that he does not want and the comes the climax, and what a climax it is. In support of Jack Pickford in this appealing drama which contains a lot of natural comedy, appear Norma Shearer, Alec. B. Francis, and a strong cast. Another drama and a comic complete the bill, which is being shown twice on Friday.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

The romance and glamour of Spain, of the vendetta, of the bull-ring, of the bandit-infested mountains, are all found in "The Bandolero", which is being released at the Empire Theatre during the coming week. It deals with a young officer who swears vengeance against a noble, but unfortunately the next generation of the two families fall in love. How this love withstands the severe buffetings of life and finally triumphs even over the vendetta, makes an enchanting tale, which is further improved by the manner of its rendering by Pedro de Cordoba, Renee Adoree, Gustav von Seyffertitz and Manuel Granado, a young Argentinian who makes his debut in this film. Tom Terris is the director, and that means realism at its best. "Ko ko Car-tunes" is in the programme, and also a Pathe Gazette, and Friday will see an extra matinee performance.

EDWARD THEATRE

Patrons of the Edward Theatre will have to book up dates for the next few weeks, for it is being given over to a serial entitled "The Fortieth Door', of which the first three episodes are being released this week. It is an outstanding picture, for it reproduces the Valley of the Kings, the scene of the great Tutankhamen discoveries, all knit into a tale that will thrill you with its love scenes, it splendour, its adventure and its mystery. Mary Hastings Bradley is the author of the book from which it is adapted, while the acting is in such capable hands as those of Allene Ray, Bruce Gordon, Frank Lackteen, Whitehorse and Anna May Wong. Make up your mind, however, to keep a free night each week, for if you see these first three episodes, you will never be able to resist the rest. "Follow the Crowd", a Harold Lloyd comic, completes the programme, and an extra matinee is fixed for Friday at 4-30 p.m.

GAIETY THEATRE

As is the usual policy with the Gaiety Theatre, they are putting on a daily change of programme for Easter Week, and it has the advantage of giving those who have missed real classics to repair the omission, and many to go and see them again. This week the programme is as follows: Saturday, "His Majesty the American", which shows us Douglas Fairbanks as most people remember him before he took to costume film; Sunday, "Over the Hill", with Mary Carr in the leading role; Monday, "My Boy", an ever-popular Jackie Coogan release; Tuesday, "The Eternal City" with Barbara La Marr in a stupendous setting; Wednesday, "The Temple of Venus", another picture like that of the previous day with Mary Philbin; Thursday, "The Covered Wagon, featuring Lois Wilson and Warrigan in an outstanding production, and Friday. "The Pilgrim" with the intimitable Charlie Chaplin. A pretty good selection, but it must be remembered that there will be no cinema shows on Saturday night and Sunday evening, when the theatre is otherwise occupied, but on Friday there is an extra matinee.

EMPRESS THEATRE

"The Coming of Amos", which is called a real old-fashioned melodrama slightly modernised, has had such a successful run at the Empire Theatre this last week that it has been transferred to the Empress Theatre for a further week's run, and should prove quite as popular at its new home. Rod La Rocque is seen in the name part, that of an Australian youth who comes into money and comes to his uncle on the Riviera to learn to be a gentleman instead of a roughneck. He learns how, all right, and marries a princess into the bargain after saving her from the clutches of the villian. A Buster Keaton comic, "Frozen North", is also on the programme, which is shown at an extra matinee performance on Friday.

In connection with the discovery of the dead body of Mr. Krishna Menon, Assistant Engineer, M. and S. M. Railway in his saloon at Beswada it is reported that the deceased committed suicide by taking poison.—A. P.

IMPRERIALISM OLD AND NEW.

LIBERATIVE YEAST WORKING

Conscious competitive Imperialism, the chief underlying cause of conflict between nations, may be said to have begun in the early eighties of last century, writes Mr. J. H. Hobson in the "New Leader". Up to that time there had been plenty of Imperial expansion, chiefly by Britain, France and Russia, in Africa, Asia and elsewhere, or colonial settlements or for economic exploitation. The main fabric of our Empire had, of course, been long consolidated. France was mainly occupied with North Africa, and Russia was steadily extending her reach over Central and Northern Asia, moving towards the Pacific. Other small Powerh, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, were Imperial on a small scale. The other Great Powers, Germany, Italy, United States, and Japan were late in the field, and had difficulty in finding agreeable and profitable "places" in the sun.

THE STRUGGLE FOR MARKETS.

This slow development of competitive Imperialism was partly due to political causes. Germany and Italy had only recently emerged from their internal and external struggles for complete nationalism. America had been lately engaged in a civil war and the subsequent reconstruction, while Japan was only beginning her modern career. But those who hold with me that the chief determinant of modern Imperialist enterprise is economic, the need for profitable markets and areas of commercial and industrial development, will realise that only in the last quarter of the nineteenth century were the chief Continental nations and the United States equipped to enter in the struggle for markets. Not until after the Franco-German War of 1870 did Germany begin her rapid industrial march, and America was even later in taking on capitalist production on a large scale.

The Berlin Conference of 1885 in which the Congo Basin and its adjoining territories were divided up among Britain, Germany, France and Belgium in settlement of conflicting claims, is an important landmark in modern history. It was the first clear assertion of the economic interest of industrialised nations in the resources of the tropics. It was also the first effort at what was hereafter to take shape in the international Imperialism of mandate system. Western Capitalism had by that time realised the value of the tropics, both as sources of important raw material and foods, vegetable oils, rubber, cocoa, cotton, etc. As one Western nation after another set about erecting its capitalist manufactures behind its rising tariff wall, the need for these tropical materials and for other material resources, coal, iron, copper, nitrates; not to speak of gold and silver, drove adventurous business men in each country to ransack the undeveloped places on the earth for their hidden wealth. A 3rd stage in Imperialism was reached.

THE THREE STAGES.

The first had been sheer naked plunder, as practised by the Spaniards in their first contacts with a New World. The second was the unequal trade practised so long by white people with savages or backward peoples unable to conduct a fair bargain. The third stage arose when a trading station in India, Africa, or some spice island became a regular settlement with officials, armed forces, traders, missionaries, explorers, fastening a permanent physical and moral sway upon feeble and ignorant inhabitants of desirable territories taken under the "protection" of a Western flag. Production was now organised upon the spot, native labour pressed on the spot, or imported from some convenient human reservoir, being organised in plantations under White overseers. Imperialism was now upon a business footing in a colony or a protectorate, which furnished careers for political officials and business men, and required capital for development work.

The increasing investment of capital for plantations, mines, transport, and the conversion of trading stations into modern cities brought in new business interests. The provision of capital appealed not only to bankers and investors, but to the great exporting industries furnishing the material equipment for the development of backward countries and the important shipping interests in the home country. So in each Western industrial nation groups of keen business men—merchants, manufacturers, bankers, shippers, investors found that an imperialist policy in which their Government used its diplomatic and armed forces to secure and extend their private business interests, envisaged ah 'national trade, was just what they wanted. They staked their money and other people's lives in these unsafe and ill-governed foreign lands on terms which handsomely discounted all the risks, and then called upon their Government, when trouble came, to save them from these risks and to spend public revenues in order to safeguard their private property by establishing an orderly Government. It is often said, "You need not own a country in order to do trade with it." But if the business interests in any country can push their Government into the expensive operations of annexation and administration, leaving the kernel of this nut to the trader and investor, the process may be exceedingly remunerative to the latter.

THE CHINESE CORPS REVIVES.

Now this process has been pursued so assiduously during the last half century that the whole Africa has now been parcelled out, with the exception of Abyssinia, and virtually the whole of Asia, with the exception of China. By the close of the nine- with the exception of Chiha. By the teenth century the Wehtern Powers were already carving up the main corps of China (as they prematurely diagnosed it into "spheres of interest,") ripening towards Protectorates. But the United States (not yet developed in imperial policy) declared for "the open door," and the vultures were kept off until, un-expectedly, the corpse revived and declared for national self-determination.

It is not easy to find a formula for the New Imperialism. It expresses itself in such diverse methods and degrees of control. Colonisation plays no considerable part today except in portions of North Africa and South America. Now, Imperialism is mainly a traders' and investors' policy concerned with lands already peopled by weak or backward races and containing natural resources needed by the Western world.

A THIRD OF THE HUMAN RACE.

Professor T. Parker Moon, in a recent work, which is the fullest and by far the best treatment of "Imperialism and World Politics" (Macmillan, 15s.) finds that

The imperialist nations of to-day possess colonies and protectorates which, taken, are seven times the size of Europe and half the earth's total land surface. Six hundred million directly subject to imperialist domination.

Even this by no means tells the whole tale. For it omits countries lake Tarkey and Afghanistan, subject to constant supervision and interference by the Powers, nor does it take account of the sort of sovereignty which the modern extension of the Monroe Doctrine gives to the United States over Latin America.

One is tempted to predict that by ani other generation the leading white Western nations will have definitely rounded up all the coloured races into their Imperial compounds. This process might be conducted by the competitive Imperialism which I have described, each Power advancing separately to convert "hinterrands" (glorious phrase!) into "spheres of influence," "protectorates" or "colonies."

But this competition involves such obvious risks of new world-wars that it is possible the course of Imperialism may take another turn. We may enter upon an era of what would properly be termed capitalist inter-Imperialism, in which the Great Powers would come to mutual agreements for dividing up the hitherto unclaimed portions of the earth on satisfactory terms with some common rules for economic and political government. Political and business forces might converge and co-operate in such a policy. On the political side we have the new institution, the League of Nations, with its mandatory system the nucleus of an inter-Imperialism which, figuring as "a sacred trust of civilisation," has taken under its charge the former external possessions of Germany and Turkey with certain alleged securities for equality of economic opportunities. Though it might not be possible to persuade Great Powers with tropical possessions to place them under League control, future annexations might be subjected to League supervision.

THE LEAGUE OF THE CARTELS.

But the real status of the League, as an instrument of international Government, is so unsettled that it might be better to look outside of politics for the main drive towards inter-Imperialism. I allude to the development of those international cartels by which strong and able groups of big industrialists in dixerent countries are seeking to substitute community of interests for cut-throat competition. The basis of such agreements is a common marketing policy. And that policy is two-sided. It is interested, on the one hand, in an "equitable" access to the raw materials required by the industry; on the other, for an "equitable" partition of markets among the national groups for the profitable disposal of their export surpluses. If the difficulties which have hitherto impeded these international cartels can be overcome, a sort of economic annexation of the backward countries would take place, each economic claimant receiving so far as necessary, the diplomatic support of its national Government, perhaps acting through the agency of the League. For, if the League is ever to function effectively for the security of World Peace, it must assist in putting down the fights for markets and areas of investment, and in promoting co-operative action between the economic masters of the different nations . . . .

I would not, however, pledge myself to an economic peace that envisages the world under a joint Capitalist control, the economic masters in each Western country buying oc the class war at home by concessions derived from a vast international sweating system fixed upon the backward peoples. There is at least a sporting chance, of a better world than this. Inside Imperialism to-day we can find better, more human and disinterested motives struggling for control.

INDIA IS GOING.

Once we held our white Colonies in thrall. As Dominions claiming complete independence in the conduct of their affairs they have won freedom. We are slow to let India go, but she is going, partly by the assertion of her will for national freedom, but also partly by our consent. The liberative yeast is working in various parts of our Empire and though we may smile cynically at the fine language with which the new "mandatory principle" is sometimes dressed, this very language, hall hypocritical as it sounds, testifies to a true ideal of mutual help and free co-operation among peoples.

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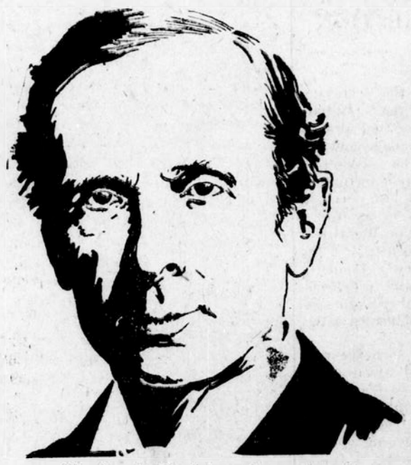

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EXAMINATION SCANDALS.

DEBATE ON CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The activities of the Calcutta University, past and present, were discussed at the Calcutta Parliament last night.

Moving a resolution supporting the efforts of the present Vice-Chancellor for reform, Professor B. B. Roy said Professor Sarkar was the first whole-timer appointed in that office. Since he had assumed charge, he had alrady carried out important reforms. He said the charge that the University was being officialised was wicked and mendacious. The University was not meant to be a museum of education Methuselahs. Fresh blood had to be imported. Mr. Sarkar had fought down pluralism in most of the departments and he was busy grappling with examination scandals.

Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee, opposing the motion, said in supporting it the House would be guilty of vandalism of the grossest type and would commit a highly unpatriotic act.

The discussion was adjourned.—Free Press.

NON-BRAHMIN LEADER ON ASSEMBLY POLITICS.

INDEPENDENCE OF NOMINATED M. L. A S.

MADRAS, April 7

Professor M. Ratnaswami M.L.A. interviewed by a representative of the "Justice" said that although there was no difference in creed or in policy between the Swarajists and the Nationalists in the Assembly, personal difficulties seemed to have kept these groups from each other. Questioned about the attitude of nominated non-officials towards the Government the Professor said there was no question of their being obliged to vote with the Government. As a matter of fact the nominated non-officials voted against Government on more than one token motion and he himself had done so on four occasions.—A. P.

CALCUTTA WOMEN'S COUNCIL

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF WOMEN CONDEMNED.

CALCUTTA, April 8.

At a meeting of the Bengal Presidency Council of Women in Calcotta, yesterday, Mrs. Candy, Chairman of the Council, referring to the recent Raikumari case, said the Council could make most of the incident to impress upon the Government the shame and degredation of sister women bought and sold in such a fashion. The Counsil could assist in preventing such ghastly and brutal treatment of women.

Miss Wingate, speaking on the proposed investigation into the factory conditions in India, said the women's point of view in this matter was of great value, because, they having no financial responsibility, were able to keep to the fore-front the humanitarian aspect.

Referring to the health and social conditions, specially among women and children in the factories, she suggested the root of the problem was to be found primarily in the question of education.—Free Press.

ESSENTIAL UNITY OF RELIGIONS.

MYSORE MAHARAJA ON RELIGIOUS SQUABBLES.

BANGALORE, April 7.

In the course of his speech on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the New Jumma Masjid in the capital His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore said: "Religion plays a great part in the lives of all of us Indians and though we worship God in many and various ways religion, if properly pursued, will lead sooner or later to the same eternal truth. It has been a real sorrow to me to see lately in different parts of India great clashes over the externals of religion, showing a tendency to pursue the shadow rather than the substance. I rejoice to think no such spirit has yet manifested itself among my people and I hope this Jumma Masjid which I am declaring open to-day, may be of great assistance in promoting the search for eternal verities and in suppressing sectarian rivalries and prejudices."—A. P.

ALLEGED MATRICIDE BY EUROPEAN.

WAS IT ALL FOR MONEY?

MADRAS, April 7.

Before the Chief Justice and a special Jury at the High Court to-day the sessions trial commenced of James R. Hugonin who stood charged with having murdered his mother Mrs. Hugonin at Bangalore on the night of February 11th by shooting her at head and neck with twelve bore gun. Hugonin pleaded not guilty. The counsel for the Crown recalled the circumstances under which Mrs. Hugonin was said to have been murdered. On the night in question after dinner Mrs. Hugonin sat in a chair presumably reading the Bible which was kept open on the table. The next morning she was found dead with gunshot wounds. The prosecution evidence showed that Mrs. Hugonin had inherited an estate worth about Rs. 50,000 from her husband and that the accused at the time of the occurrence was in need of money. The motive for the crime was alleged to be want of money. The examination of prosecution witnesses had not concluded when the court rose for the day.—A. P.

DACOITS ROUTED IN U. P. VILLAGE.

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

The United Provinces police under the direction of Mr. T. P. Bhala, officiating Superintendent of Police, Jalaun, according to the Pioneer's report has broken up a dangerous gang of dacoits after a brisk encounter. The dacoits were trapped at a small village on the Jalaun-Gwalior border on the night of 15th March and in the engagement which ensued the dacoits were worsted. They lost altogether, four killed and the police suffered no less or serious injury.—A. P.

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It was a complete cure. Ever since then our faith in the efficacy of Hakim Saheb's treatment is so throughly established that we have been confidently and successfully placing cases of all sorts of ailments, of friends and relatives, under his treatment.

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DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

PLEA FOR LOWER RENTS

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER'S SUGGESTION

In a letter addressed to the Secretary, Development Department, the Indian Merchants Chamber has suggested drastic changes in regard to the management of the development chawls. The Secretary of the Chamber suggests a lowering of rent so as to get people to live in the chawls than keep them vacant:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have carefully considered the Report of the Special Advisory Committee on the Industrial Housing Scheme. Their views have been embodied in the separate Report of their Representative, Mr. Manu Subedar.

To the portion dealing with the past they would invite respectful attention of Government and would like to know what provision, if any, Government have made to prevent any recurrence of mistakes of this kind, viz., of hasty launching out of schemes out of borrowed public funds based on miscalculated facts and without consultation with representative public men. They would also like to know whether Government have passed orders deprecating the undertaking by the State themselves of actual construction work instead of placing the same on contract.

My Committee are very much concerned with regard to the future and fully endorse the conclusions with regard to the fixing of rents which are embodied in paragraphs 65 to 70 which are reproduced herein below:—

"65. The following table is instructive:—

Original rents fixed by Department.

New rents proposed by majority at the instance of the Department. Rents proposed by me in the Committee.

Worli Ground floor Rs. 9/8, First floor Rs. 10, Second floor Rs. 10/8, 3rd floor Rs. 10/8, Rs. 6/8, Rs. 3.

Naigaum Ground floor Rs. 9/8, First floor Rs 10, Second floor 10/8, 3rd floor Rs. 10/8, Rs. 8/8, Rs. 5.

DeLeslie Ground floor Rs. 9/8, First floor Rs. 10. Second floor 10/8, 3rd floor Rs 10/8, Rs. 9/8, Rs. 6.

Sewri Ground floor Rs. 9/8, First floor 10. Second floor Rs. 10/8, 3rd floor 10/8 Rs. 8/8 Rs. 6.

"66 My object in proposing these rents was to begin at the other end. The standard, which induced me to propose these rents was the standard ascertained by Government machinery. The Bombay Labour Office after very careful enquiry had stated that the rents paid by the workmen in Bombay were from Rs. 3/8 to Rs. 5 and it was on the basis of these rents that most of the calculations as to the cost of living were made by them.

REDUCE THE RENT.

"67 Apart from that, it was clear that the higher rents were tried and could not attract a sufficient number of tenants. The idea that the population of the city has been diminishing since the last census, is one which I share but it cannot explain the enormous number of vacancies in the Development Chawls. If the claim that the Chawls of the Development Department provide better housing in every respect than the slums at present in occupation is true, then these chawls should have been filled up and if the population has gone down it would have been the orthodox chawls under private ownership which would have remained vacant. In order to ascertain correctly what is wrong with the chawls, the only remedy is to reduce the rents to the level which I have suggested.

"68 Mr. Baptista in the Committee has charged me with being a capitalist and therefore incapable of understanding the labour's standpoint. I am, therefore, disappointed that Mr. Baptista has not championed the cause of labour by coming with me or writing separately a minute recommending the reduction of rents as low as I could. I think it is better to have a 95 per cent occupation than a 95 per cent vacancy. It is better that house, which have been erected at a large outlay of public funds, should be used by human beings than that they should remain locked up. The Standard of environment is going up everywhere in the world and posterity will never be able to understand or forgive any authority in Bombay who, having built these tenements on a plan, which they have claimed to be superior, have closed them up against occupation by the artificial barrier of high rents.

OCCUPATION WILL DECREASE DEFICIT.

"69. At the same time in making this suggestion for lower rents I have in mind that if the rents on the scale proposed by me are found unduly low, then after there has been full occupation for twelve months, it would be possible to gang how far the rents can be increased "without driving away the tenants." The more important thing in the housing enterprise of the Government is that people should occupy these houses. The deficit is already being made up from taxation to the extent of Rs. 15,00,000 a year. The Majority Committee suggest that the deficit will increase and further funds involving an additional sum of Rs. 6,50,000 would have to be found. It is possible that fuller occupation may reduce the amount of deficit. but should the deficit increase, as I fear it will, by a few lakhs, the problem has yet to be faced. If the Government of Bombay declined to face it in 1926, the Government of Bombay will have to face it in 1928 and it is not right for the Committee to ignore this aspect of rent fixation. The rent should be fixed with the idea of achieving maximum public good of realising the humanitarian aspirations of the Government of Bombay when they launched out on this project. Sir Henry Lawrence has poohpoohed the accountant's standpoint in doing large things for public welfare, and yet the Government of India in their policy in fixing rents for these Development chawls is sticking on to the accountant's standpoint and I must say that they are doing that also very badly. What they are doing is, in order to show on paper a smaller deficit and thus save their prestige, they are fixing up higher rents and by doing so they are now directly responsible for the continuance of slums in the city.

"70. If 16,544 rooms were full occupied at the rate of four persons per room as it is desired, but at the rate of five per room as the Government originally calculated, about sixty-six thousand human beings could move into these chawls from where they are at present presumably inferior and overcrowded locations with all the attendant evils of slums."

UNSATISFACTORY SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

My Committee are not satisfied with the system of accounts in which a very large sum of more than Rs. 70,00,000 was written down from the cotton cess towards interest and other charges during construction, or of a scheme of accounts which shows a paper deficit lower than the actual deficit, as it has been or asit might be. Nor can my Committee finally accept the proposition that there is no need for providing depreciation charges because sinking fund provision has been made. On this subject my Committee propose to address the Finance Department and the various local bodies separately.

In order not to discredit the undertaking of housing by public bodies in the interests of poor men, it is necessary that a final shape should be given to the housing scheme under the Development Department. Towards this purpose my Committee would suggest the adoption of the expedient already adopted by the Government themselves in the case of the Back Bay losses, viz., of writing down a sum estimated to have been lost in these affairs. In order to reach this sum it would be necessary to secure a valuation of the chawls now in hand and such valuation can be either on the basis of replacement or on the basis of actual or anticipated rents. Any such basis, which may be fixed, ought to be arrived at in agreement with the Bombay Municipality, who should be induced to take up these chawls at correct value.

It is not until this is done that the discussion of housing questions would be free from the realm of prejudice. It is essential, for the welfare of the city not only that houses erected should be brought in full use by the poorer community for whom they are meant, but also that the Government should abandon what they wrongfully undertook, viz., the construction and the management of housing. The management cannot be transferred to the Bombay Municipality or any other public body assisted by public men until the finances are put on a rational basis which would be acceptable to the body taking over.

TRANSFER URGED.

My Committee urge this transfer of management not only on the ground of inefficiency but also of excessive cost as they cannot understand why an outlay of Rs. 162,000 per year should be made for the recovery of rents which as pointed out by our representative in paragraph 54, have never exceeded up to the date of report the sum of Rs. 31,213 per month, i.e. Rs. 3,64,456 per year gross amount without any allowance for irrecoverable arrears which have also been heavy. In the experience of estate-management of owners of property in Bombay the outlay of about 50 per cent of the total rent recovered for management is unheard of. The concentration of management ought to land to economy and the Government should therefore undertake immediately negotiations with the Bombay Municipality for handing over the remnant of their unfortunate housing enterprise.

My Committee are fully conscious that the writing down of these losses would mean a further permanent charge on the revenues of Bombay estimated by our representative at something like ten to fifteen lakhs of rupees, but there is no public object served in concealing this charge, and the sooner it is realised, the better it would be as it would strengthen the hands of the Bombay Government in their financial fight with the Government of India for securing the revision of the Meston Settlement.

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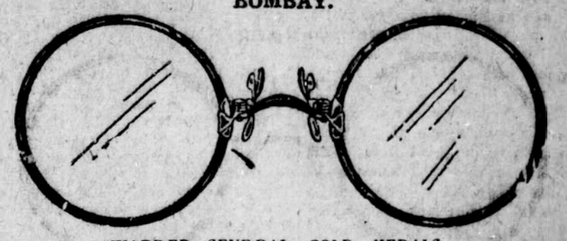

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A BERLIN LETTER.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS CRITICIZED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BERLIN, Mar. 15.

Last Friday, the Indians held a meeting to hear the description of the Brussels Congress from the lips of the delegate of the Hindusthan Association, Mr. Jayaswarya Naidu. For the first time, the meeting was held in one of the Halls of Von Humboldf foundation which is kindly lent for our use in future. Our thanks are due to the efforts of the President and Secretary who were negociating to get that hall and to the Directors who agreed to give the hall free of cost to the Association. Mr. Naidu only interpalated his own description here and there in the midst of his reading a long article written by Mr. Mirza of Oxford on the Congress of the oppressed. He was of course very enthusiastic about the future work of the Congress from Paris like the writer of the article he read. Miss Smedly gave some information of the activities of Indians towards the Congress and China, which were acclaimed with joy, for example the sending of volunteers to serve in the Red Cross on the side of the Canton Government.

Mr. Naidu proposed that the Association should become a member of the League of oppressed peoples, failing which members should join the League individually. The former proposal was objected to as that would be giving up the individuality of the Association but the Association has no objection to any member joining any party or organisation with any views.

Addressihg the gathering Mr. Acharya said he regretted to have the honour to speak against the Congress. For the Congress invited the League of Nations and the League of Nations even promised to send its observer; but the Congress neglected to send invitations to the oppressed peoples of Russia like Georgia, Ukrania, Azerbaijan, Turkistan, Kirgizistan and so on—nor even brought any one of the members of Communist opposition who sit in the Russian prison among thousands of politicals of the revolutionary type.

He further pointed out that during the war the entente held similar Congresses which allowed entrance only to the oppressed nationalities of Central Powers, and the Indian exiles at least in Europe would not have favoured to countenance such one sided Congresses of the oppressed even at that time. Now the Brussels Congress included many nationalities no doubt but excluded those of Russia.

Mr. Acharya who is himself a member of the League of Oppressed Nation, next said that it was not enought to cry in chorus how the nationalities were oppressed and exploited by foreign powers—however much that demonstration of wounded backs might excite pity among sections of European peoples—but there was no hope of the Congress taking up energetic action even in Europe against the oppressors. He corroborated his statement with the facts told by Mr. Naidu himself that the representatives of the I.L.P., B.L.P. and all such representatives higgled about even words for resolutions at the Congress and when they went home refused to be party to such resolutions pretending or trying to prove that it will not be in their power to put the watered-down resolutions into practice. Mr. Acharya agreed with the Negro-gentleman who expressed in Brussels pessimistic opinions about the results of the Congress that there was nothing to expect from the Communiht to Nationalists in Europe—for they all want business with Asia and Africa for employment and the business policy of the Governments suits their purposes.

Finally he condemned the Congress as a "dangerous move" to take the wind out of the sails of Asiatic and other movements of the oppressed by turning the attention to their emancipation from their own countries to the offices of the League in Europe. It is not propaganda in Europe that has to be done by the intelligent leaders of the oppressed orient and Africa but work in their own countries which require all their intelligence and devotion—and the Congress as it consists of all kinds of interested party leaders cannot arrive at any united action but will be led into channels of crying hoarse in foreign lands about the woes of their people.

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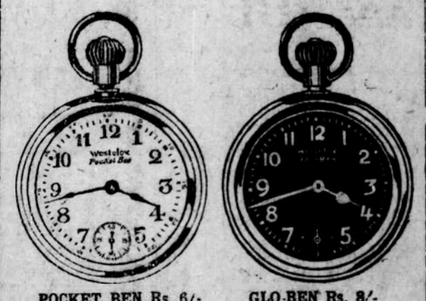

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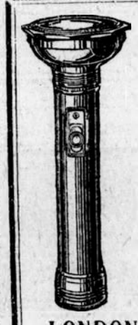

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